

DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 037

25 February 1986

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' STATEMENT ON PHILIPPINES

BK231440 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] The joint statement issued by the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries:

1. The five member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, namely, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand have followed developments after the presidential election in the Philippines with concern. A critical situation has emerged which can lead to bloodshed and civil war. The crisis can be settled without killings or political upheaval. The governments of the five countries thus appeal to all parties in the Philippines to avoid bloodshed and fighting.

2. There is still time to practice restraint to bring about nonviolent change. The governments of the five countries urge the Philippine leaders to join their hands to end the political crisis.

NAKASONE URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO MANILA CRISIS

OW241457 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday that Japan will continue calling upon the Philippines for a peaceful solution to the current political crisis there in cooperation with the United States. Answering questions at a Diet (parliament) committee session, Nakasone said, however, that Japan will not interfere with the affairs of the Philippine people. The prime minister said that he communicated Japan's stance toward the current rebellion by military leaders in the Philippines to the U.S. Administration when he met earlier in the day with Gaston J. Sigur, visiting U.S. presidential adviser.

The United States has called for Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to resign and hand over power to Corazon Aquino, who lost the February 7 presidential election to Marcos through what is widely regarded as fraudulent vote counting. As for Japan, however, Nakasone said that Japan and the United States will use their own judgments in working for a peaceful solution to the Philippine problem, indicating that the "cooperation" does not call for any Japan-U.S. joint action. Nakasone further said that Japanese economic aid for the Philippines is not meant to help any particular government or administration. The aid is meant for the improvement of people's welfare and betterment of the Philippines as a nation, he said, indicating that Japan's policy of economic cooperation with the Philippines will not be changed by the possible change of government in that country.

WATANABE MEETS MANSFIELD ON LOW-INTEREST LOANS

OW250347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 25 KYODO -- U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said Tuesday he understands the necessity of Japanese governmental low-interest loans to smaller exporters hurt by the higher value of the yen against the U.S. dollar, Japanese officials said. Mansfield said he followed the reasoning behind Japan's temporary relief measures after listening to comprehensive explanations by International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe Tuesday morning at Watanabe's office, the officials said. The U.S. ambassador said he will send a telegram to Washington on the matter, they said.

United States Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter said in a statement issued in Washington Monday Japan's governmental loans at 5.5 percent annual interest rates appear to violate the antisubsidies code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Mansfield said Yeutter has not instituted a GATT suit against Japan on the issue but only asked Japan to report to GATT if the measures are export subsidies, the officials said.

Watanabe told Mansfield that Japan has no intention of promoting exports by the measures, which will merely help smaller exporters avoid bankruptcy, they said. The MITI head also said those measures will help small and medium-sized exporters to convert their businesses and promote domestic demand. Watanabe also told Mansfield that Japan and the U.S. have many important pending trade issues, such as semiconductors, and should not worry unduly about such a minor matter, the officials said.

OFFENSIVE NATURE OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' DECRIED

SK242330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 21 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February special article: "Is This Defensive Training or an Offensive Exercise?"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique began the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in South Korea on 10 February and are conducting a large-scale war racket aimed at attacking us. In an attempt to hide the aggressive and offensive nature of their provocative war exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are describing it as defensive training. However, the world's people clearly know that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are offensive operational exercises against the northern half of the republic and nuclear war exercises.

Generally, where there is an offensive, there is defense, and defensive training is necessary for it. This is rudimentary common sense. On the Korean Peninsula, however, there is no force threatening the United States. We have never had any intention of waging aggression against the United States, nor do we have the capability of so doing; neither do we have the intention of invading the South.

Our party and the government of the republic have made it clear again and again that they have no intention of invading the South. This year as well, from the aspiration to provide an advantageous atmosphere for North-South dialogue through alleviation of tension, we announced that we would not conduct large-scale military exercises throughout the entire territory to the northern half of the republic effective from 1 February and would halt all military exercises while North-South dialogue is in progress, and called upon the United States and the South Korean authorities to positively respond to this.

This proposal on our part has been prompted from the position that the North and the South should not confront each other but live harmoniously and peacefully. Yet the United States and the South Korean authorities have never shown their sincerity toward our peace initiatives. By this, they themselves admit that they do not feel any threat from the North.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are the product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asian and Korean strategy. The United States has been consistently seeking to occupy the Korean peninsula and make it a foothold for their aggression against the continent. This plot led to their prolonged occupation of South Korea behind the mask of a liberator and their provocation of the Korean war in the 1950's, using South Korea as their base.

Having lost the right to colonial rule in various parts of the world, the U.S. imperialists are attaching greater importance to South Korea, the only colony and strategic area they still hold on the Asian Continent. For this reason the U.S. imperialists proclaimed South Korea the forefront of the U.S. strategy and a forward defense area, and brought in some 1,000 nuclear weapons, turning South Korea into a dangerous war powder magazine and a nuclear forward base.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to provoke an aggressive war using South Korea as a foothold, thereby occupying the whole of Korea, and to dominate by force and attack other countries in Asia using the Korean peninsula as their bridgehead and forward base. The "Team Spirit" war exercises are preliminary wars and test wars to put into practice this criminal scheme; therefore, they are thoroughly offensive exercises.

The offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises is clearly revealed by the number and composition of the troops and the military equipment mobilized in these war exercises. As has been revealed, from the time the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises first began, in 1976, to the 11th exercise, the number of the participating troops increased, from 46,000 men to more than 200,000 men. It is known that the armed forces the U.S. imperialists advanced into the northern half of the republic, across the 38th Parallel boundary, in 1950, when they instigated the South Korean puppet clique and provoked the Korean war, numbered 80,000 to 100,000.

In view of the tactical (?textbook) published in the Weso which shows the troops' defense-offensive ratio as 1 to 3, and even if we disregard today's condition, where military equipment is highly modernized compared with the 1950's, we can see that a far smaller number of troops is necessary for defense purposes. Therefore, the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are putting a great many troops, more than 200,000, twice as many as those used in the 1950's, into the military exercise reveals that they are scheming to move into an offensive along the entire front of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and to wage military actions on both the east and the west coast simultaneously.

There are some 40,000 men of the U.S. forces armed with modern equipment in South Korea. The U.S. 8th Army, under the command of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, has been formed into the world's largest tactical army corps, and they boast of being an offensive unit having powerful firepower and mobility.

We should also take into account the troops and combat capability of the so-called U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces, which is a combination of the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. Army Command. The puppet army under the command of the Combined Forces commander consists of more than 1 million men, and the paramilitary armed forces, such as the homeland reserve forces and the civil defense units, amount to 10 million men.

They claim that the maintenance of such strong U.S. Armed Forces and the puppet army ensures military balance on the Korean peninsula and that, therefore, even one man should not be reduced from the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Even if we accept such an allegation of theirs at face value, we arrive at the conclusion that if it were for defensive purposes only, the armed forces in South Korea would sufficiently meet the requirement for the exercise and they would not need to bring in the vast armed forces and military equipment from overseas.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressors began the war exercise by bringing in tens of thousands of troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and vast operational equipment from their bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific. Do we need to explain that this is necessary only for an offensive purpose?

Let us take a look at the composition of the troops dispatched from overseas for the "Team Spirit" war exercise. The 25th U.S. Infantry Division stationed in Hawaii, the 7th U.S. Division from the U.S. mainland, and the 3d U.S. Marine Division in Okinawa, Japan, which have been regularly participating in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises annually in recent years, are the notorious units that participated in the Korean war. These units have been regularly conducting drills for an actual war, anticipating a Korean war, including learning the Korean language, anticold weather drills, mountain-climbing drills, and (?forest) drills, and they always go to South Korea ahead of the others when the "Team Spirit" war exercise begins. This means that the U.S. imperialists plan an invasion of our republic in advance and prepare the troops for dispatch for this.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have been dispatching to the "Team Spirit" military exercise the task force consisting of landing mobile units and sea combat units of the landing battle group. These units are the offensive units designed to attack us from the ground, sea, and air. In particular, the Green Beret commando unit began to participate in this war exercise last year. This devil's unit, which has been specially trained to strike the rear of the other side, is necessary only for an offensive.

The operational equipment which the U.S. imperialists mobilize whenever they conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise further reveals the fact that this war exercise is an offensive exercise. Specifically, let us first look at the Air Force equipment. In a small area like the Korea peninsula, if the U.S. imperialists mobilize an interceptor plane, it will play the role of an attack plane against the northern half of the republic, and therefore it becomes an offensive weapon.

However, whenever the U.S. imperialist aggressors stage the "Team Spirit" war exercise, they drag in B-52 strategic bombers. These bombers, claimed by the U.S. imperialists to be one of the three major pillars of U.S. strategic weapons, are capable of dropping nuclear bombs onto targets by flying as far as 6,500 km from their base. The (ALCM-B) cruise missiles equipped in these bombers can strike a target some 2,500 km in distance.

This shows that these aircraft can fly into the area of the northern half of the republic and bomb, and that if necessary, they can strike any target north of the MDL with cruise missiles from the area of the South Sea. We do not feel it is necessary to explain that these aircraft were not deployed for defense purposes along the MDL.

The F-15 fighter-bombers, made to equally conduct an air battle and a bombing mission with sophisticated strike means and which the U.S. imperialists boast as powerful aircraft with a 100-mile operational radius, and other aircraft are aimed at striking the area of the northern half of the republic, provoking a war, and at transporting troops, operational equipment, and supplies deep into our territory by air.

The carriers that the U.S. imperialists drag into the "Team Spirit" war exercise every year are not defensive but offensive ships that are dragged in whenever the U.S. imperialists perpetrate armed intervention in progressive nations. During the "Team Spirit-83" war exercise, the U.S. imperialists simultaneously mobilized the two carriers, "Enterprise" and "Midway."

Considering that the number of aircraft on a single carrier is equivalent to the size of a ground-based Air Force division, it is clear to everyone that these carriers are to support offensive operations, such as a large-scale landing operation.

As for Lance missiles used by the ground forces, their range is 110 km. Whenever the "Team Spirit" war exercises are staged, the ground forces of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army conduct offensive training in the areas of the South close to the MDL. It is clear whom they intend to strike with these weapons.

A foreign news report has disclosed that during the "Team Spirit" exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists in 1978, they conducted a training exercise which consisted of a mock firing of Lance missiles aimed at Kaesong City from Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, close to the MDL, after dragging them in from the U.S. mainland.

What we should not overlook is that most of the equipment mobilized in the "Team Spirit" war exercises are nuclear war equipment. Not to mention the "Enterprise," a nuclear-powered carrier, the "Midway," an offensive-type nuclear carrier which has participated in the "Team Spirit" military exercises almost every year in recent years, carries more than 40 Hiroshima-class nuclear bombs. Thus, it is called a floating military city and a floating nuclear base.

F-16 and F-15 strategic bombers, not to mention the B-52 strategic bombers, are capable of delivering nuclear bombs. It is known that Lance missiles, 155-mm howitzers, and 8-inch self-propelled artillery are mass destruction weapons capable of firing neutron bombs, the devil's weapon, which was dragged in South Korea.

Nuclear weapons, with the exception of nuclear mines, cannot be used on a defensive front in modern warfare in which warring troops are closely confronting each other. This is because the defending forces will suffer damage just as the attacking forces.

The nuclear weapons that the U.S. imperialists have stockpiled in South Korea or have dragged in whenever war exercises are staged are not merely nuclear mines. According to the Japanese magazine GENDAI, nuclear weapons stockpiled in South Korea are either nuclear bombs or nuclear shells. The fact that the U.S. imperialists are staging a nuclear war exercise by mobilizing on a large scale nuclear delivery means and firing means proves that the "Team Spirit" military exercise is an offensive exercise against us.

The contents and methods of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise also clearly reveal its aggressive and offensive nature. The U.S. imperialists have newly established the so-called offensive strategy whose major framework is a preemptive nuclear attack or preemptive strike, and have been applying it in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise every year.

The major framework of the offensive strategy is to destroy our military and major facilities, comprehensively using, on a 3-dimensional basis, their nuclear arms, conventional arms, and electronic means at the same time, as the U.S. imperialists, together with the puppet clique, begin to attack the northern half of the republic from the MDL, combining with it air transport to the front ranks and a landing operation by sea. This offensive strategy is based on air-ground warfare, the operational concept set forth in the U.S. Army's basic textbook produced by the U.S. imperialists in 1982.

The essence of air-ground warfare is said to be to win the war, extensively using powerful battle groups of high mobility and by means of a thoroughly offensive operation. The U.S. imperialists have been conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in South Korea every year for the purpose of completing the offensive strategy based on such air-ground warfare. Therefore, the "Team Spirit" military exercise has become more conspicuous every year as an offensive exercise.

In the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise conducted in 1983, the ratio between the offensive and defensive operations was already 8 to 1. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, appearing on the site of the joint military exercise then, raved that the exercises in the past were passive and defensive and that the exercises have become active and offensive with offensive operations forming the major framework. Senewald, then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, commanding the "Team Spirit-83" joint exercise on the spot, remarked that they would attack deep into the inner area of North Korea if necessary.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise as a stage-by-stage war with a view to completing their offensive strategy. Since 1980, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has been divided into three stages, namely, development, actual mobile exercise, and returning. In this exercise, a comparatively long period of 40 days is allocated for the first stage of development; but for the second stage of the 3-dimensional offensive operation by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the special forces unit, only 7-10 days are allocated. This means that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is conducted in accordance with the aggressive short-term nuclear strategy of a so-called 10-day war plan and 3-day war plan.

The U.S. imperialists are also making the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise even closer to a real war on the basis of a simulated attack on the northern half of the republic. This is apparent from the fact that they are actively conducting landing operation exercises, river-crossing operation exercises, mobile operation exercises, and commando exercises, raving about their so-called experience during the past Korean war.

Mobilized in the landing operation exercise called "Ssangyong-28," which was conducted during the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise, were some 50 ships, including the large-size carrier "Midway" and the flagship "Blue Ridge" of the U.S. 7th fleet, a large-size amphibious assault ship "Tarawa," the transport ship (Teles), cruisers, and destroyers, and hundreds of planes, including the F-4, F-5, F-16, and F-15 fighter-bombers, B-52 strategic bombers, various attack planes, and helicopters, together with tens of thousands of troops.

Mobilized in the landing operation called "Ssangyong-24," which was conducted during the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, were 25 U.S. Navy ships, including a large-scale landing battle group led by the carrier "Kitty Hawk," a transport battleship, submarines, landing ships, rescue ships, and 27,000 U.S. troops including the U.S. Marine [words indistinct] in Okinawa, and 200 U.S. military aircraft, as well as 20,000 puppet army troops and various technical combat equipment.

Such a large three-dimensional landing operational exercise is not one for defensive purposes, but is, literally, an offensive operational exercise. This is because the landing exercise is essentially for offensive, but not for defensive, purposes. Thus, after conducting the landing operational exercise as part of the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, U.S. military caudillos said that they had conducted a more positive and more offensive exercise. Likewise, foreign news reports also rated it as a strengthened form of the exercise conducted the year before, with its nature changed to an offensive one.

Whenever they conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique conduct, in an overall manner, large-scale exercises by warships, exercises aimed at obtaining air supremacy, special warfare command exercises, river-crossing operations, air maneuver exercises aimed at three-dimensional attack on the rear of the simulated enemies, and operations aimed at creating chaos in the rear following the landing operational exercise.

Such mobile exercises, river-crossing operations, and operations to create chaos in the rear are in themselves offensive, not defensive, in the true sense of the word. The U.S. imperialists have moved northward the site of the exercise from the formerly used areas south of the Han River to the areas north of the Han River, to include even the areas south of the MDL. This shows that they assume this areas as the launching base for an attack to invade the northern half of the republic.

It is widely known that the whole of the South Korean Armed Forces are ready for operations after they have been deployed in the forward areas close to the MDL in such a way as to transfer them into a phase of offensive operation at any given time and are now engaged, at all times, in exercises of overcoming the obstacles aimed at passing through the MDL and in demonstration war exercises transferring into the phase of a full-scale war.

It is unquestionable clear what the large number of armed forces, numbering some 200,000, which have been additionally thrust into such an area, are after in this area. When choosing the sites of exercises in the areas south of the Han River, the U.S. imperialists choose such areas as Pohang, whose terrains are largely similar to the coastal cities in the northern half. This, too, embodies the idea of attacking the northern half of our republic by changing the (?site).

As indicated by such facts, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises have become the instrument in perfecting and strengthening the U.S. imperialists' offensive strategy. The U.S. imperialists' offensive strategy against the northern half of the republic has in fact reached a point of perfection through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises conducted to date, and their short-term war plans have reached the stage of implementation.

That the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the perfection of the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea by using the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise as an important means also shows clearly the dangerous and offensive nature of this war exercise. All the facts eloquently demonstrate that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is not defensive exercise, as claimed by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, but a thoroughly offensive exercise against the northern half of the republic.

Commenting upon this, a Japanese magazine noted: "In all aspects, "Team Spirit" is literally an actual and provocative military exercise. It is nothing but a war exercise of northward invasion. Therefore, "Team Spirit" is not something that can be treated as an annual function.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, while launching the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, are advertising it as if it were a defensive exercise is nothing but a brazen-faced maneuver to cloak the aggressive and offensive nature of the military exercise and to deceive public opinion.

While escalating the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise under the mask of a defensive exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are trying to mount a surprise invasion of the northern half of the republic. Because of their reckless military exercise rackets, a tense situation capable of triggering a war at any time is being created in our country. This is a very dangerous course of events.

This year is the year of international peace. At a time when all people in the world are hoping that tension will be eased and peace realized in all corners of the world, and on the Korean peninsula in particular, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, running counter to this, are exacerbating the situation by launching the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. This can, in no way, be justified.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately halt the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and leave South Korea without delay, taking along all the aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons. The South Korean puppets should also abandon, without delay, their antinational, treacherous act of trying to turn the rivers and mountains of the fatherland into a battlefield once again and to cast a pall of nuclear catastrophe over their fellow countrymen by making themselves perpetrators of the U.S. imperialist war policy.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets ignore the demand of the trend of the times and continue to exacerbate the tense situation by continuing with the launching of the criminal "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, they will have to take full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Red Cross Issues Statement

SK240342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Statement by the DPRK Red Cross delegation, issued in Pyongyang on 23 February, in support of the KPA supreme commander's order and the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement -- read by announcer]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-86," which was recently launched in South Korea, has continued for some 10 days, and has been waged with an increasing danger with each passing day.

The DPRK Red Cross delegation fully supports the KPA supreme commander's order and our country's Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, acknowledging that they are a very timely self-defense measure which completely conforms to the opinions of the entire nation and the humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross.

Today, the world's people express deep apprehension at the fact that the situation on the Korean Peninsula, which once showed signs of relaxation, is being plunged into tension, confrontation, and war because of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, running counter to aspirations for relaxation, rapprochement, and peace.

As everyone knows, dialogue in various areas, including Red Cross talks, was held between the North and South of our country, and compatriots in the North and South, though they were small in number, crossed over the barriers of division and exchanged visits for the first time since the division of the country last year, thus giving great pleasure to the fellow countrymen and the world's people and newly stirring up desire for reunification.

Greatly treasuring this affirmative development of the situation brought about in our country, our side made all efforts to achieve national rapprochement and unity between the North and South, ease the strained situation, and open a way for peaceful reunification by leading North-South dialogue to success at any cost.

The government of the republic decided to discontinue large-scale military exercises in the whole area of the northern half, beginning on 1 February, and suspend all military exercises during the period in which North-South dialogue is on-going, and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to our constructive overture. Also, the delegations of our side to North-South talks issued talks or statements and strongly demanded that such acts as tainting the dialogue atmosphere not be conducted and the plan for the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise be cancelled.

However, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority failed to answer our earnest and sincere efforts for relaxation and peace with sincerity, but answered them by further aggravating confrontation and leading the situation to the brink of war by pushing ahead with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. This cannot be viewed as an act of those who desire dialogue and peace.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority made a poor excuse, saying that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an annual defense exercise. They feel ill at ease because this act is incompatible with dialogue and runs counter to peace: thus they make such remarks.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority suspended dialogue, which the fellow countrymen welcomed and the world watched, all at once and even plunged it into the danger of frustration. We cannot tolerate this. Also, we resolutely denounce this criminal act in the name of the entire nation and humanitarianism.

The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority, seeking confrontation and war in our country, are not accidental. The U.S. imperialists are trying not only to dampen the atmosphere of North-South dialogue and rapprochement and aggravate confrontation by instigating large-scale war rackets. With this as an excuse, they continue to occupy South Korea, but also to perfect nuclear war preparations to realize their strategy toward Asia, with South Korea as a forward base.

The South Korean persons in authority are striving to maintain the military and fascist system in crises and realize the security of power by aggravating the situation of the country while following the U.S. masters and by blackmailing the popular masses.

Timed to coincide with their waging of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, are the wholesale rackets of suppressing the patriotic youths and students and the democratic figures; of banning, with laws, even the exercise of such an extremely elementary right as the signature-collection campaign for constitutional revision; and of indiscriminately arresting and detaining people. This is precisely the result of desperate efforts to seek extrication from unrest and crises.

Furthermore, we can only be surprised at the fact that the National Security Planning Agency of South Korea even took the president of the Red Cross in for investigation and inquiry in order to hinder progress in North-South dialogue and rapprochement, and perpetrate the tyranny of inflicting violence on him while saying that the talks were increasing fruitful and the like.

All these facts show that they have no inclination to settle a humanitarian question and the question of reunification through dialogue, but that they are trying to misuse the dialogue solely as a means to guarantee their long-term power and smoothly hold the Asian Games and the Olympics. It is obvious that as long as the South Korean persons in authority do not give up such an antinational stand as promoting antagonism and confrontation within the nation and seeking war, nothing can be settled through dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority must assume total responsibility for suspending all dialogues between the North and South by waging the provocative military exercise and immediately stop the reckless war exercise in which cannot be compatible with dialogue.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our firm belief that the Red Cross societies of all countries, the progressive social organizations, and the peace-loving people of the world pay deep attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority are trying to aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and they will raise their voices higher in denunciation of this fact.

Christians, Buddhists Opposed

SK250444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- Kim Song-yul, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, and Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, issued press statements respectively on February 24 fully supporting the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army and the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman.

In his statement Kim Song-yul noted that with no excuse or deceptive trick can the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique cover up their aggressive nature, and stressed: They must stop the reckless military exercises at once and withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

All the Christians organisations and fellow Christians in South Korea and abroad should rise resolutely to make peace prevail in the 3,000 ri land and realise the reconciliation and unity of the entire nation and the cherished desire for peaceful reunification, he emphasized.

Pak Tae-ho said: It is out of the question to hold the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in South Korea where fascism is on the rampage and powder smell is strong. We can never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group trying to use the international sports games for a wicked political purpose to create "two Koreas" and remain in power indefinitely.

He expressed the belief that the Buddhists organisations and Buddhists in various countries of the world would pay deep attention as ever to developments in Korea and voice firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for peace in the country and for its peaceful reunification.

Combat Mobilization Defended

SK250449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- The working class and agricultural working people hardened their determination to effect a great upswing in socialist construction, keeping a combat mobilisation posture to firmly defend the gains of the revolution at meetings held at industrial establishments and cooperative farms in all parts of the country in support of the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

Meetings took place respectively at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Nampo and the Changsuwon Cooperative Farm in Pyongyang on February 22 and 23.

At the meetings the speakers fully supported and hailed the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army on taking a full combat mobilisation posture with sharp revolutionary vigilance in view of the grave situation prevailing in our country due to the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique. They declared that the order is an entirely legitimate self-defensive step to avert the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The current military exercises, they noted, are a comprehensive "test nuclear war" to round off an offensive operation against the northern half of Korea. Our people do not want a war but will never allow the aggressors to provoke us. If the enemy dare ignite another war in Korea, we will deal a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow at him, stressed the speakers. They said that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must stop running riot and immediately discontinue their adventurous war rehearsal, clearly aware of the will of our people.

U.S.-JAPAN MANEUVERS 'TRIANGULAR MILITARY ACTION'

SK241241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 19 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 February commentary: "Part of Triangular Military Action"]

[Text] According to a report, a U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise is under way in Miyazaki Prefecture of Japan. Participating in this exercise are, from the Japanese side, F-15, F-4, F-1 fighters and reconnaissance planes, and from the U.S. side, U.S. Marines from the Kadena Air Force Base and F-15 and F-4 fighters and early-warning planes from the Iwakuni Base.

At the same time, the Japanese Self-Defense Ground Forces and the U.S. Army are conducting a joint military exercise in Kamihurano of central Hokkaido. Participating in this exercise are the U.S. Army troops from Hawaii and the members of the U.S. Army's Green Beret from Okinawa.

Both Miyazaki Prefecture and Hokkaido are geographically near our country, and the bases of the U.S. forces participating in these joint military exercises are serving the military purpose of the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea. The objective of the exercises is to jointly carry out the air battle, air reconnaissance, escort of ships, and antisubmarine battle by the U.S. and Japanese aircraft and the war fare of harassing the rear by the U.S. and Japanese special forces units.

This means that the U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises are planned and conducted for a hypothetical emergency situation on the Korean Peninsula. What we should not overlook, in particular, is the fact that these joint exercises are conducted simultaneously with the beginning of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise.

It is well-known that the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists, together with the South Korean puppets, are conducting on the largest scale ever, is a preliminary war and a test nuclear war aimed at waging an all-out surprise attack on the northern half of our republic. The U.S. imperialists are aiming to strike us from air, sea, and land at any time they choose, expanding the scale of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, and augmenting their contents.

The fact that the U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises are conducted, mobilizing their army and air force, in the land of Japan near the Korean Peninsula at a time when such a military exercise is under way realistically proves that these exercises are strategically correlated with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and that the military collusion among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is being intensified further.

In this connection, the Japanese publications are viewing that the U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises, in fact, constitute the beginning of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

It is apparent, judging from their timing, contents, and nature, that the U.S.-Japanese joint exercises are planned from start to finish as part of the formation of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and with a view to completing the triangular military action.

The plot to give a finishing touch to the formation of the triangular military alliance is being worked out at present among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. By forming this military alliance, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to use the Japanese Self-Defense Forces as a shock brigade for their aggression against Asia and as the troops assigned for the Korean war of aggression.

Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionaries, taking advantage of and siding with such a war strategy of the U.S. imperialists, are scheming to realize the deployment of their troops overseas, to realize the old dream of the great East Asian coprosperity sphere, and, above all, to accomplish the ambition for the re-invasion of Korea.

By forming the triangular military alliance, therefore, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to actively use the Japanese territory as the base of the U.S. forces for the start, relay, supply, and maintenance of aggression against Korea and to put the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into the Korean front at the time of emergency. The intensifying joint military exercises of various types between the United States and Japan and the intensifying military collusion between Japan and South Korea are the product of such a war plan.

It is no secret that the first operational area in the 1,000-mile sea traffic route is the Korea Strait and the waters of the Korean Peninsula and its surrounding region. The officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are participating in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise under the pretext of observation; the joint military exercise is planned between the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces; and the Self-Defense Forces' exercises are conducted more intensively in the areas similar to the Korean geographical features and climate. This shows that the joint military action among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is becoming real and that it is nearing closer to completion under the various circumstances.

In conformity with the requirement of such a joint military operational plan, the Japanese reactionaries are accelerating the modernization of the Self-Defense Forces and are placing emphasis, in particular, on building up the naval and air forces and enhancing their prolonged combat capability.

Together with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise is causing tension in the situation of the Far East. This is against the aspirations and wishes of the people desiring peace and the alleviation of tension in this region and the world.

CHON MISUSES OLYMPICS TO PROLONG POLITICAL POWER

SK241329 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0835 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Act of Running Counter to the Olympic Ideal"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is more viciously maneuvering to successfully host the 24th Olympics in Seoul with each passing day. The puppets are squandering a large sum of money, collected from blood tax, in hanging signboards advertising the Olympics along streets and in constructing hotels and amusement parks while talking about preparations for the Olympic Games. They are also tormenting the people by mobilizing organizations for Olympics preparations.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's enthusiasm about hosting the Olympics is a vicious challenge to our people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and treasure the sacred Olympic ideal.

From the outset, trying to host the Olympics in Seoul has been a criminal act of contradicting the Olympic ideal. As you know, the international Olympics adopt as their sacred ideal the promotion of peace, harmony, cooperation, and friendship among many nations through sports events. Therefore, the Olympics should be held in such a place, where there are no problems in terms of political affairs, where democratic freedom is guaranteed for the people, and where durable peace is ensured, in compliance with the ideal.

The world knows that Seoul, South Korea cannot become such a place. South Korea is a model colony which is occupied by the U.S. aggression forces which act as the masters. A great number of modern war means, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and aggression armed forces are massed and such large-scale war drills as the "Team Spirit" exercise are daily waged in South Korea. As a result, the danger of the outbreak of a war at any time constantly prevails in our country. South Korea is also the grave of democracy and the wasteland of human rights where all democratic freedoms and rights and even the primary right to survival are ruthlessly infringed upon the obliterated and where only the bayonets of fascism are rampant.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is indiscriminately suppressing and murdering people who desire independence, democracy, and reunification. In recent days, the wretches mobilized some 3,000 riot policemen against a rally of youths and students demanding the revision of the fascist constitution, harshly suppressed participants, and perpetrated bestial atrocities.

The South Korean youths, students, and people, who are trying to no longer tolerate the tyrannical and oppressive rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, are powerfully waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democratization even in the midst of the harsh suppression by the wretches.

How can athletes of many countries in the world hold the Olympic Games to promote friendship, unity, and peace in the Seoul of South Korea where bayonets are rampant, human rights are ruthlessly infringed upon, and the outcry of indignation and enrage-ment of the people are echoing throughout the world and in the skies? If the Olympics are to be held in Seoul, the socialist countries and countless nonaligned and Third World countries, which do not recognize the South Korean puppets, will not participate in the Olympics. Holding the Olympiad in Seoul will not result in unity, but alienation among nations, not in friendship, but antagonism, and it will further increasing the danger of war instead of peace. Facts show that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to host the Olympics totally run counter to the Olympic ideal.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is getting heated in hosting the Olympics. Hidden herein are sinister political purposes. One of these purposes is to create an international environment for the fabrication of two Koreas by holding the Olympics in Seoul and, thus, by giving the impression to the international community that South Korea is an independent state; and the other purpose is to use the Seoul Olympics as a means to prolong his power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who assumes the position of the honorary president of the Olympics, is preparing for the Olympic Games under his supervision. This is a maneuver to continue to assume the presidential post under the pretext of the Seoul Olympics even after finishing up his tenure. As a matter of fact, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is very maliciously maneuvering, saying openly that the Olympics should be used as a means to consolidate the incumbent military, fascist, and dictatorial system of South Korea.

Today, people at home and abroad strongly oppose and reject the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan to host the Olympics in Seoul. The South Korean people will powerfully stage the struggle to check and frustrate the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to host the Olympics, closely combining the struggle with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

SOUTH STUDENTS' OPPOSITION TO OLYMPICS HAILED

SK250608 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Righteous Struggle"]

[Twxt] According to a report, the South Korean students are continuously opposing and rejecting traitor Chon-Tu-hwan's maneuvers to hold the 24th Olympics in Seoul. Printed material calling for resolute opposition to the Olympiad, together with handbills supporting the 10 million signature collection campaign, were broadly distributed recently in many universities, including Seoul University, Songgyungwan University, Tongguk University, and Tong-a University, thus embarrassing the puppets.

Revealing that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is persistently maneuvering to hold the 24th Olympics in Seoul despite the strong protest of public opinion at home and abroad to realize its ambition for long-term power by perpetuating the nation's division, the youths and students are tenaciously opposing and rejecting the Olympics. Such a move by the South Korean youths and students is exceedingly righteous.

As is known to all, South Korea is a complete colonial society under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and is a dangerous source of war. In reality, the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-86" war exercise is being perpetrated in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. Because of this, an acute situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

In addition, South Korea is a place that is politically unstable, where human rights are trampled underfoot by the military fascist dictatorship. It is clear that in such a place, the sacred Olympics, which aim at friendship, unity, peace, and harmony, cannot be held. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is persistently maneuvering to hold the Olympics in Seoul. Hidden in such maneuvers by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a wicked intention to legalize the U.S. imperialists' policy for military occupation of South Korea by disguising South Korea as an independent state and to realize his ambition for long-term power by fabricating two Koreas and perpetuating the nation's division.

Thus runs counter not only to the people's unanimous aspiration and demand for peaceful reunification of the nation but also to the ideal of the Olympics, which assume friendship, unity, peace, and harmony as their aim. Thus, his maneuvers are intolerable.

The fact that the South Korean youths and students are opposed to the holding of the Seoul Olympics is a reflection of their righteous will not to tolerate the criminal maneuvers that run counter to the national aspiration and the lofty ideal of the Olympics.

Embarrassed by the daily-increasing spirit of the students and the people from all walks of life who oppose the holding of the Seoul Olympics, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically running amok to suppress it. On the pretext of the Olympics, the rascals covered the streets and campuses with bayonets and guns by mobilizing repressive forces on a large-scale while raving about law and order and are searching, arresting, and imprisoning innocent people, thus running amok with fascist violence.

They are even slandering us, raving about the North's destructive acts against the Olympics, and running wild with repressive maneuvers. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is unhesitatingly perpetrating crimes in order to abuse the Olympics for his impure political aims. However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's suppressive maneuvers will only evoke greater mass resistance among the students and the people. Today the South Korean youths and students are filled with vigorous spirit not to tolerate the holding of the Seoul Olympics no matter how frantically the repressive guns and bayonets may block their advance.

This was clearly shown by the fact that a young student who participated in the arson struggle at the American Cultural Center in Pusan declared that he resolutely opposes the Seoul Olympics even at the fascist court, thus tenaciously fighting against the rascals. The South Korean students and people will more vigorously carry out the struggle to check and frustrate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's criminal maneuvers to hold the Olympics in Seoul.

CUBA'S GRANMA ON SUPPORT FOR NORTH-SOUTH OLYMPICS

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Pyaongyang, February 24 (KCNA) -- Sports organs of socialist countries expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for co-hosting the 1988 Olympic Games, according to the Cuban paper GRANMA February 20. It says:

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the 1988 Olympic Games be held in the North and the South of the Korean Peninsula enjoyed unanimous support at a meeting of the sports organs of socialist countries held in Budapest, Hungary. The delegations from eleven countries expressed support to the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee for co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games by North and South Korea, saying that this proposal was a just one and would be conducive to the reunification of Korea and global peace.

The paper also pointed out that Havelange, president of the International Football Federation, at a press conference held on February 19 said if the International Olympic Committee accepted the proposal for holding the 24th Olympic Games in the two parts of Korea, the International Football Federation would accept it with pleasure and contribute to the relaxation of tension in this region.

CHON'S CRACKDOWN ON OPPOSITION JEOPARDIZES OLYMPICS

SK250558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 20 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 February commentary: "Dictator's Fit"]

[Text] Staging a nocturnal raid and attack against 129 universities and colleges throughout South Korea, at one stroke, by mobilizing a great number of police force and hooligans called (?school authorities), the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique has recently executed a frenzied search operation.

According to news reports, the recent operation of raiding the campuses that followed the raids against the headquarters of the opposition party and an off-stage organization was to subdue the spirit of the students' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, which has been surging forward before the beginning of a new semester; to arrest students listed as wanted persons; and to prevent students from signing their names in the signature-collection campaign.

Also, the puppets transferred to the puppet prosecutor's office for questioning the 189 students arrested and detained in connection with the united meeting, and demonstration struggle staged by, students of various universities and colleges in Seoul in support of the campaign of collecting signatures. They also arrested 16 additional students. Some 70 personages suspected of having signed their names in the signature-collection campaign were arrested by the police, and an additional 45 people, including a vice president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], were forcibly taken away by the police. Following Kim Tae-chung's house arrest, Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and standing adviser of the NKDP, was also placed under house arrest. Clamoring for dealing resolutely with the students participating in the signature-collection campaign or for the strengthening of search operations against publishers and printing shops, the puppets are running about more insanely in strengthening their rule of resorting to violence.

As for the signature-collection campaign for the revision of the Constitution, which was made an issue by the puppets, it is a form of a peaceful position movement. It is the fundamental right of the people to demand, through various forms, including the signature-collection movement, that the authorities amend the constitution.

This notwithstanding, the fascist clique not only regards the peaceful signature collection campaign as a disguised violent act, but also suppresses those involved in the campaign by mobilizing all the suppressive forces. Such a reality bears a resemblance to the fascist frenzy of 17 May 1980. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has usurped power by wielding bayonets, is now going into a fit of trying to bring under control the crisis facing its dictatorial regime by wielding bayonets once again, and to stay in power.

It is because the Constitution is not in the interests of the people, national independence, and democracy that the South Korean youths, students, off-stage personages, and people of all walks of life are calling for either a revision of the Constitution or its abolition. Kim Yong-sam has said, quite recently, that the Constitution written by Chon Tu-hwan is one that has been promulgated in an undemocratic way and, in terms of comparison, is no different than the dictatorial constitution of the Pak Chong-hui era.

In reality, the current fascist Constitution is an unrivaled fascist evil law which not only recognizes the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial rule as an established fact, but also guarantees the dictator rights to exercise unlimited power and long-term office.

It is also a Constitution that has been fabricated on a stage dominated by fascism, with the people's hands bound. To be more specific, the referendum on the drafts drawn up in October 1980 for the revision of the Constitution was conducted under circumstances in which a class-a emergency duty order was issued, in addition to martial law, and various universities were either forced to close or to suspend classes.

The puppets drove out to the voting places even women unfit to go out because of having recently delivered children and people in mourning, and changed into votes of assent or consent the ballots of those who stayed away from the voting place. Seen in this context, the referendum was nothing more than a procedure conducted to fit political theory -- a far cry from a procedure to win support or reflect public opinion.

What is more, the only things that Chon Tu-hwan's new Constitution brought to South Korea have been to turn South Korea further into a twin colony serving the United States and Japan. It allows the aggressors to have a nuclear forward base and a source of nuclear war, as well as a place where bayonets are rampant and human rights are trampled underfoot, and to reduce the people to persons without a fatherland and slaves in debt, while protecting the dictator's treacherous rule.

Abolishing the unlawful, unpatriotic fascist constitution and revising it to prevent the dictator from staying in power longer is a matter of life and death to the South Korean people. Attempting to put the righteous demands of the people of all walks of life in South Korea on a chopping board and to mangle them while babbling that it is too early to amend the Constitution is an act that can be committed only by those who are dreaming about staying in power longer by maintaining the current fascist Constitution. This shows that Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorship is a barbarous rule more brazen-faced and brutal than the Yusin dictatorship.

Attempting to choke the student movement to death by using bayonets and to obliterate the movement for the revision of the Constitution, however, is as foolish and stupid an act as hitting one's head against a stone wall. The fascist clique can physically constrain a few people by violence. However, it can never thwart the will of the people of all walks of life who are determined to live a decent human life through their democratic and civil rights. The stronger the suppression becomes, the greater and more stubbornly the people will resist, with greater strength. When this happens, the puppet clique will find it impossible to do anything about it. Has this not been demonstrated by the 19 April popular uprising, which toppled Syngman Rhee, and the resistance struggle for democratization staged by the people in Pusan and Masan, which buried Pak Chong-hui?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at the trend of the times and act discreetly. Reckless acts of wielding bayonets will only result in hastening its downfall and in endangering the Olympic Games.

SOUTH MOVE TO FORM MOBILE DEFENSE UNIT ASSAILED

SK240602 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Being Out of Their Minds With War Preparations"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have decided to organize anew a so-called civil defense mobile unit with 300,000 members of the Civil Defense Corps, between the ages of 25 and 45.

This mobile unit's mission is to be quickly mobilized in the event of a so-called civil defense situation. It was developed to be in charge of bringing the situation under control, taking on the color of the reserve forces in a mobilization. The mobile unit is to be completed, in terms of its organization, by the end of February and put into operation by March.

In the meantime, on 15 February, the South Korean puppets once again played with a game of a civil defense exercise across the whole of South Korea and kicked off a commotion by mobilizing the South Korean residents in the exercise. On 17 February, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, on a tour to Sunchang County, North Cholla Province, babbled that those responsible for the first-line puppet administration offices should raise the effects of education in the civil defense exercises by participating in the exercises themselves.

We cannot only pay attention, as a matter of course, to the fact that the puppets are running riot in strengthening their war preparations through the organizing of a civil military organization, timed to coincide with the launching -- together with the U.S. imperialists -- of the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which is aimed at a northward invasion. The puppets' act, the goal of which is to perfect a wartime mobilization system, is another intolerable criminal scheme, as it runs counter to dialogue and peaceful reunification.

As for the Civil Defense Corps, it is a fascist civil military organization that the former dictator fabricated with the residents who were not included in the reserve forces and the national student defense corps in order to make the South Korean residents cannon fodder in a fratricide. Since ascending to power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has employed every scheme to increase and strengthen the organizations of the Yusin remnants in terms of both quantity and quality.

Because the age limit of the members of the Civil Defense Corps was raised from 45 to 50, and even women were drafted under the pretext of support: the number of those in the Civil Defense Corps has now reached 4.4 million. It is also well-known that the puppets have been enthusiastic about their maneuvers to reform the educational system for the Civil Defense Corps with a view to making it an elite group, to establish a command and organization system for it, to strengthen its exercise, and to increase the so-called civil defense mobile unit and are about to turn it into a service on active duty and an elite combat group in such a way that it could be mobilized for war purposes at any time. This shows the extent to which the puppets are out of their minds with war preparations.

What should not be overlooked is that this mobile unit is expected to be put into operation sometime in March, at which time the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise will enter the stage of earnest actual conducting of the exercise. This is an indication that the civil defense mobile unit is to be mobilized in step with a war exercise aimed at invading the North. Going one step further, it can be put directly into the exercise itself. This is the case moreover when it is recalled that the puppets have frequently conducted general exercises of the puppet army, the Homeland Reserve Forces, and the Civil Defense Corps in recent months.

Today, all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people hope that war will be prevented in our country and that a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification will be opened through dialogue and negotiations. However, the puppets, challenging such aspirations head-on, have become the perpetrators of the U.S. imperialists' proxy war and are bent on driving the South Korean residents into preparations for fratricide.

The fact that the puppets have recently revised the regulations concerning physical examinations of the conscripts so as to forcibly draft even the ailing people and those who are crippled, and that, not content with their modernization of the puppet army and the turning of the reserve forces into a combat division, they have taken the road of earnestly turning the Civil Defense Corps into a combat unit by fabricating the so-called civil defense mobile unit, demonstrates that such a maneuver has reached an extremely reckless stage. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is clearly a group of the most wicked war maniacs. While seeing, in maintaining the war policy of their U.S. imperialist masters, a means of survival, the puppets are mobilizing and commandeering everything in South Korea for this purpose. However, such an act will never provide them a way out of any kind.

The South Korean people do not want to become the victims of the U.S. imperialists' proxy war, nor do they want a fratricide. Because of the antinational criminal acts which it is committing time after time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to dodge the stern punishment that it deserves.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POLITICAL SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK241202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1148 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "It Is Not Accidental Denunciation"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan clique's flagrant fascist tyrannical rule provokes great indignation and resistance at home and abroad. According to AFP, the Australian foreign minister announced on 18 February that the Australian Government had instructed its embassy in Seoul to officially express Australian concern over the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression in South Korea. The Australian foreign minister said that on 17 February he had instructed the Australian ambassador in Seoul to express Australia's concern to the South Korean Government over the fact that the struggle for political freedom is being extremely suppressed and destroyed.

In the meantime, the British news agency REUTER reported that the fascist military clique arrested some 100 democratic personages as soon as the campaign for collecting 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution was launched in Seoul, and that 29 opposition party members among those arrested were still being questioned. It also reported that opposition party leader Kim Yong-sam had been placed under house arrest for the third time in a week and some 200 policemen beleaguering his house were blocking its exits and entrances.

This expression of concern over the development of an unstable political situation caused by the extreme acts of trampling human rights underfoot and suppressive acts being committed in South Korea is another living example of how tyrannical the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist tyrannical rule has become and how many voices denouncing it have been raised at home and abroad.

In fact, in terms of its tyrannical, bestial, brazen-faced, and heinous nature, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression has reached a point of insanity that surprises the world's people. On the grounds that they held a united meeting for the revision of the Constitution against its own maneuvers to stay in power longer, the fascist military clique inflicted a brutal suppression on the students of 15 universities in Seoul by mobilizing thousands of the puppet policemen and committed such a violent act as taking away some 250 students en masse.

At the same time, the fascist military clique raided and ransacked the New Korea Democratic Party Headquarters as well as the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] by making an issue of the oppositionists' campaign of collecting signatures for the revision of the Constitution and then kicked off a commotion of arresting personages of all walks of life.

In the meantime, the fascist clique kicked off a commotion of launching large-scale nocturnal raids against 129 universities and colleges throughout the country and then confiscated tens of thousands of leaflets, thousands of books, and many placards and banners. It also committed such violent acts as placing cochairman of the CPD Kim Tae-chung and religious personages under house arrest on the grounds that they had joined in the campaign of collecting 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution.

South Korea is now virtually under a state of martial law and the fascist clique's great, brutal, reactionary offensive against the democratic forces has reduced South Korea to a further tragic world of darkness. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's flagrant and brutal suppression and [word indistinct] is undoubtedly a trick to realized its ambitions for long-term office, as well as an unscrupulous violent act to maintain its fascist military colonial rule in South Korea. Although the military hooligans are babbling about defending democracy and social order, there is nothing that can be viewed as democracy or order in South Korea. Only bayonets are dominant there.

South Korea, the colony of the U.S. imperialists, is a place where human rights are strangled on a scale previously unknown and where democratic principles have been devastated. The brutal acts being committed by the bayonet-wielding military hooligans who are running riot in fascist suppression, acts that cannot be tolerated and that infuriate all the people on earth deserve denunciation and rejection from the fair public opinion at home and abroad. It is therefore not accidental that even the Western countries and countries that the puppets claim as their allies deplore the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression and trampling human rights underfoot.

What should not be overlooked in particular is that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, not content with the low state it has reduced South Korea to, is now busying itself with daringly holding the Asian and Olympic Games in such a murderous place as South Korea. Indeed, this is an outrageous and reckless act by villains that can be committed only by such an impudent group of usurpers of power as the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Since the Asian and Olympic Games are sports festivals that assume peace, friendship, and unity as their noble ideals, it is clear to everybody that such international sports events cannot be held in peace in South Korea, a U.S. imperialists' colony and a nuclear forward base in which the fascist hangmen take the stage for themselves and, moreover, such a large-scale nuclear war exercise as the "Team Spirit-86" is being conducted daily.

Using the Olympics as an excuse, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now running on the road of further strengthening its brutal suppression of the South Korean youths, students, and people. Because of this, the confrontation between patriotism and treachery and between democracy and fascist nature will be revealed more clearly in the course of such a struggle. This will provoke stronger protest and denunciation from the people at home and abroad and will eventually result in hastening the Chon Tu-hwan ring's shameful (?downfall).

ADVANCING TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION UNDERScoreD

SK250202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2115 GMT 20 Feb 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 February editorial: "Let Us Strengthen the Party's Guidance to the Technological Revolution"]

[Text] At the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the question of strengthening the party's guidance to the implementation of the technological revolution. Strengthening the party's guidance to the technological revolution is important work on which the party organizations should concentrate efforts in order to develop science and technology in compliance with the party's intention and thoroughly implement the policy of the technological revolution.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The party organizations should advance, adhering to the technological revolution as an important strategic line of the party, and powerfully organize and mobilize scientists, engineers, and a broad range of workers to the implementation of the technological revolution.

The technological revolution is an important strategic line of the party to which the party organizations should adhere. The party organizations are assigned the important duty of taking responsibility for implementing the party's lines and policies at their units. There exists no mere party work apart from revolutionary tasks. Party work should always be closely combined with the implementation of the economic policy and should serve its better implementation.

The technological revolution is work on which our party is concentrating great efforts at present. How dynamically the technological revolution is carried out depends on the role of party organizations concerned. In particular, greater efforts should be concentrated on the technological revolution to successfully push ahead with assigned economic construction and catch up with the trends of the rapid development of the world's economy on the basis of modern science and technology. This reality demands that the party organizations adhere to and more vigorously push ahead with the party's line of the technological revolution.

It is important, in strengthening the party's guidance to the technological revolution, for the party organizations to firmly adhere to the technological revolution as party work and patiently push ahead with it. The technological revolution accompanies a struggle against difficulties and is carried out through the course of removing various obstacles. In particular, technical innovation is effected at the same time the basic production assignments in plants and enterprises are carried out. Unless the party organizations adhere to and powerfully push ahead with the revolution, the technological revolution cannot be carried out rapidly, and it can be stopped halfway.

The party organizations should consistently concentrate efforts on the technological revolution to help functionaries currently establish their standpoint toward the technological revolution and dynamically implement it. As shown by the experience of the party committee of the Yongsong machine building complex in carrying out its work, success is attained in technical innovation in accordance with how much the party organizations push ahead with the revolution. All party organizations should correctly work out a plan for technological development, correctly give assignments, regularly sum up the status of their performance, and take measures by turning the party's guidance to the technological revolution into the work of committees and by collectively holding discussions, thereby helping their units always vigorously carry out the work of technical innovation.

In particular, passion should not be cooled and technical innovation should not be neglected because obstacles are laid in the way of technical innovation and remarkable success is not attained in a short period of time. To prevent the occurrence of this phenomenon, the party organizations should actively render assistance.

Also, the party organizations should push ahead with the matter of technical innovation once it is planned and begun, and completely settle it, and timely apply successes in technical innovation to production. The party's guidance to the technological revolution should become a political guidance backed by policy. Giving correct guidance so that the technological revolution is carried out on the basis of the party's lines and policies is work to which the party organizations should firmly adhere.

The party organizations should help the functionaries, scientists, and workers to deeply acquaint themselves with the party's lines and policies of developing science and technology and to solve scientific and technological problems arising in realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy. In particular, they should center efforts on solving scientific and technological problems urgently arising in socialist economic construction at present and the scientific and technological questions of increasing production with the existing plants and production facilities; saving raw materials, fuel, and resources; and making the hard labor of workers easier, and should lead the functionaries, scientists, and workers to conduct the work of technical innovation.

Vigorously waging a mass technical innovation movement is an important way to attain success in the technological revolution. The party organizations in all fields and at all units should do well in conducting the organizational and political work of arousing a broad range of the masses to technical innovation. The party organizations should implement the technological revolution by closely combining it with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, have the masses correctly recognize the party's intention and demand for effecting a new turn in the technological revolution, and lead them to display their loyalty to the party with successes in the technological revolution, thereby helping everyone make active efforts to realize technological innovations and become masters in creating devices and inventions.

To more vigorously wage the mass technical innovation campaign, our party recently took an important measure to conduct the movement to create model plants, work shops, and work teams in the field of technical innovation. To increase the ranks of model plants, work shops, and work teams in technical innovation as intended by the party, the plants and enterprises should turn the movement for technical innovation into a broader mass campaign, and everyone, ranging from workers to responsible functionaries, should unanimously turn to technical innovation.

The party organizations should firmly build up the ranks of the 15 April technical innovation shock brigade with competent engineers, inventors, and technicians; increase their role; and actively put a broad range of the masses into the work of technical innovation with engineers, inventors, and technicians at the center, thus dynamically pushing ahead with the overall technological revolution.

Scientists and engineers are those who should play a core role in implementing the technological revolution. The party organizations are assigned the duty of politically encouraging and leading scientists and engineers to devote all of their wisdom and enthusiasm to greatly contributing to the implementation of the technological revolution. What is important in work with scientists and engineers is political work -- work with man. When work with scientists and engineers is carried out well and, thus, they are correctly led to devote themselves to technical innovation work with firm faith, there will be no insolvable scientific and technological problems.

The party organizations should strengthen indoctrination in the chuche idea among scientists and engineers and deepen the indoctrination work of arousing the spirit of devoted service for the working class and the people and patriotism, thus having scientists and engineers responsibly carry out the assigned tasks with a high revolutionary spirit, party-minded spirit, working class-minded spirit, and people-minded spirit.

As noted by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, only those who struggle with a staunch will, not hesitating in the face of repeated failure and not shaking in the teeth of all obstacles, can attain success in the work of capturing the scientific and technological fortress.

The trust of the party organizations gives scientists and engineers faith and courage with which they can break through any difficulties. The party organizations should trust scientists and engineers, assign tasks to them in a bold manner, motivate their faith and courage from the standpoint of sharing responsibility even in case of temporary failure in scientific research work and technical innovation, and lead them to complete the performance of the assigned tasks.

Last year, our party bestowed great trust and concern on and in the engineers who attained exploits in producing oxygen separators in the Nakwon machine building complex, thereby helping them work with new faith and courage.

As intended by the party, all party functionaries should go amidst scientists and engineers, correctly grasp their desires and demands, resolve the problems that arise in a timely manner and correctly evaluate people on the basis of the results of their work. In particular, they should do well in conducting the work of actively encouraging scientists and engineers, of providing more favorable working and living conditions for them, and of specially treating those who have attained exploits. Along with this, the party functionaries should assign scientists and engineers to proper sites and see to it that they penetrate production sites, strengthen creative cooperation with the producing masses, and promptly resolve scientific and technological problems pending in production with striking areas, active initiatives, and daring practice.

The party functionaries should acquaint themselves with technology in order to do well in giving the party's guidance to the technological revolution. They should be good at technology in their fields and familiar even with the trends of scientific and technological development by actively making efforts to increase their scientific and technological knowledge.

All party functionaries should effect a new turn in developing the science and technology of the country by powerfully pushing ahead with the technological revolution in conformity with the intention of the party.

CHON CLAIMS CONSTITUTION 'MAY BE' REVISED IN 1989

SK241245 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 24 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that Korea's constitution may be revised in 1989. "The issue of constitutional committees to be set up in the National Assembly and under his [as received] control," Chon said.

Chon made the remarks at a luncheon meeting with the leaders of Korea's three major political parties at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. Attending the meeting, which lasted two hours and 50 minutes, were No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party.

Chon was quoted as saying that he intends to establish a special constitutional study panel comprising constitutional scholars and experts in various other fields, under his direct control. "The government will handle the matter of amending the Constitution in accordance with the required procedures and in a way that fully reflects the will of the people after subjecting the results of study of the ad hoc committees in 1989 to debate," he was further quoted as saying.

The democratic party, which Chon leads, will pledge the constitutional revision to the people, and the presidential candidate who is to be nominated by the ruling party will make a similar promise to the people, Chon said. The Constitution should be amended after the National Assembly, which is entitled to initiate amendments, has deliberated amply on the matter, Chon said.

The revised Constitution would have to endure at least until the reunification of Korea, Chon said, because it is not good to alter it frequently only for grabbing power. To try to amend the Constitution with only a presidential election system in mind would be difficult, and there are opinions between those who advocate a presidential system of government and those who favor a parliamentary form of government, he added. The president repeated his pledge to establish a precedent for the peaceful transfer of power at the end of his term in 1988.

In response to a question raised by NKDP President Yi Min-u concerning the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, Chon said he understands that his detention was a protective measure taken by police authorities and that Kim is currently under a suspended sentence for sedition.

Concerning recent developments on the Korean Peninsula, the president said that North Korea has already completed the deployment of troops in the frontline area and that it has been reinforcing military power since last year. "At this critical juncture, political leaders should not allow Pyongyang to miscalculate (the current situation) as a good opportunity to invade South Korea, by splitting the national consensus and by weakening the national strength," [sentence as received]

Chon expressed deep regret over the current political deadlock caused by controversies over revising the constitution outside the National Assembly.

"Wasting national strength and splitting national consensus are not what we should do in the interest of the entire people," Chon said. "If we fail to successfully carry out national tasks, we will have to face bitter criticism from our descendants." If the opposition party intends to go through with its signature-collection campaign, ignoring legal procedures, it will cause great social and political confusion, he added. "Then, who will assume responsibility for such an unhappy situation?" Chon asked.

The constitution cannot be changed at the demand of a political party or a public organization, Chon said, and if one side resorts to violence, another violence will take place in a chain reaction, creating more violence.

Korea's exports are gaining momentum as a result of the declining price of crude oil, the appreciation of the Japanese yen and European currencies, and falling international interest rates, Chon said. "Because such favorable conditions do not last forever, the nation should make the best use of the rare opportunity to expedite a second economic take-off," Chon said.

During the luncheon meeting, Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Democratic Korea Party (NDKP), said that because all rights lie with the people in a democratic nation, the people reserve the right of petition of constitutional revision. Yi also took up the issue of the police blockade of the NKDP headquarters and the house arrest of dissident leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Youn-sam in the wake of the NKDP launching of a signature-collection drive to revise the Constitution. "The people do not want to see police hinder political activities of a party," Yi said. Yi also called on President Chon to stop a government timetable for democratization.

NKDP SAYS CHON AMENDMENT PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE

SK250048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u said after the Chongwadae meeting that he would not accept the constitutional revision in 1989 reportedly proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan. He noted, "It is a matter which is unworthy of consideration. It is unreasonable (for an incumbent President) to touch on the matter which falls within the term of office of the next president."

Yi made the remarks after a meeting with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Young-sam at a restaurant at 5 p.m. Yi revealed the contents of his talks with President Chon to the two Kims. He also said that Chon did not actually make a clear commitment to revising the Constitution in 1989. He argues, "he (President Chon) said that he returns to being an ordinary person after February, 1988. It is nonsense that an ordinary citizen will revise the Constitution in 1989."

Yi made it clear that the NDP will go ahead with the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision unless the ruling camp makes public the schedule for democratization and follows it in a sincere manner. "Otherwise, we will directly reaffirm the people's will through the campaign," he said.

He alleged that President Chon admitted that the people can send petitions to lawmakers or the president. "Now there is no room for dispute (over the legality of the campaign), I think" Yi said.

Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor for the NDP, said that no participant in the Chongwadae meeting yesterday "is qualified to commit the revision of the basic law in 1989." Kim said that he "positively assesses" the result of the conversations at Chongwadae concerning the prosecutive actions against NDP lawmakers, the blockade of the NDP and CPD offices and the dispute over the legality of the signature-garnering campaign.

Police lifted the house restriction of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam -- the former at midnight Sunday and the latter at around 7 p.m. Sunday. Kim Tae-chung was prevented from leaving his house since Feb. 1 when he attended a meeting of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and put down his signature along with those of other CPD members in support of the constitutional amendment campaign.

CHONGWADAE MEETING SETS POLITICAL SCHEDULE

SK250106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 p 4

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's remarks in yesterday's Chongwadae talks are construed as indicating a clear scenario of the political schedule for the coming crucial period.

Worthy of note in the presidential utterances was the manifestation of his willingness to rewrite the Constitution in 1989. It is a clear-cut answer to the smoldering opposition clamor for the presentation of a concrete schedule of what the oppositionists call "democratization." President Chon assured the constitutional revision in 1989 by presenting a set of practical formulas to the opposition camp.

As a concrete step to begin the constitutional amendment procedure, he suggested the formation of ad hoc panels for the eventual drafting of amendment bills both within the National Assembly and at the presidential office. Another tangible step he suggested to convince the opposition camp is that the next presidential candidate from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will make a commitment to the constitutional amendment in his election pledge.

Such a presidential pronouncement is a turn-about of the government's stance, which has hitherto held fast to the safe-guarding of the current basic law, providing for a seven-year presidential tenure in a single term.

In a Jan. 16 new year policy statement, President Chon stressed that the debate on the constitutional revision needed to be waived until after the completion of the Olympics in 1988. Now he suggests an instant start of constitutional study. Such a change in the government's posture on the constitutional matter obviously stems out of the chief executive's recognition of the reality of the current politics.

The government is profoundly worried about the possible dissipation of the national energies in the face of the staging of the two major international events -- the '86 Asian Games and '88 Olympics. Now, drawing the public attention is how the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) will respond to the fresh initiative, which is more a declaration than a mere proposal.

Rep. Yi Min-u, head of the NDP, reiterated his party's position that it would stop the signature-collection drive for constitutional revision only if the government bares a concrete schedule of democratization. The NDP's immediate reaction was they cannot accept the abeyance of amendment till 1989.

Another highlight of the Chongwadae meeting was the president's suggestion of the possibility of providing leniency to the NDP lawmakers criminally indicted in connection with their alleged violence at the National Assembly. Chon was quoted as saying that he would consider the question of providing clemency to them if the parliamentary law is rewritten to provide a legal apparatus for the prevention of floor violence.

The agreement on holding a special National Assembly session is another fruit of the conference. In this regard, yesterday's Chongwadae talks will serve as a touch-stone for the resumption of the full fledged dialogue between the rival parties, which has been virtually suspended since last year-end.

The signature-garnering campaigns were started by the NDP and the dissident group, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), from the middle of this month. The "petition" movement brought the highest political tension since the emergence of the Fifth Republic government five years ago.

It is premature yet to predict that the signature drive may be stopped, but political observers do not rule out the possibility of change in the strategy of the opposition camp.

Yesterday's top-level talks was the eighth of its kind President Chon has arranged since he took office in 1981. The latest Chongwadae talks took place in August last year, when President Chon met NDP head Yi and Korea National Party president Yi Man-sop in two separate sessions. Following the meetings, President Chon shelved the enactment of the controversial "campus stabilization law."

The other meetings were mostly to brief political party leaders on the result of the president's overseas tours.

THE KOREA TIMES ASSESSES CHONGWADAE MEETING

SK250053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Momentum for Conciliation"]

[Text] It is indeed an encouraging development that President Chon Tu-hwan had a meeting yesterday with leaders of the nation's three major political parties, including the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to discuss ways for resolving the protracted political stalemate over the opposition demand for a constitutional amendment.

The Chongwadae talk may be taken as giving relief to the people at large, who have been acutely apprehensive about the recent tension-ridden sociopolitical situation and thus longed for seeing a breakthrough forged by meaningful dialogue between the rival political camps.

Particularly noteworthy was the revelation of President Chon's intention to facilitate a constitutional revision through appropriate means in 1989, for which a special committee would be set up at the presidential office, in addition to a proposed ad hoc committee in the National Assembly to study relevant matters. The revelation as such is certainly a positive elaboration of his earlier call made in the "state of the nation" message last month that debate on rewriting the Constitution be shelved until after the accomplishment of the first peaceful transfer of government power in the nation's republican history and the successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games, both slated for 1988.

The latest presidential remarks can also be construed as responding to the persistent opposition demand that the government present a "schedule for democratization," cited as a prerequisite to halting the controversial signature-collecting drive for constitutional amendment in favor of instituting the popular presidential election.

For the opposition camp, the outcome of the Chongwadae talk may be short of meeting its far-flung demands and political goals in entirety. Besides, there seem to be many technical or procedural problems related to substantiating what was discussed at the meeting, which also dealt with other pending issues. Nonetheless, it should be stressed that the top-level political meeting was significant for its effect of having provided a precious momentum for defusing the precarious political tension that has prevailed for months now and, furthermore, for presenting clearer prospects of political development in the years to come.

The people in general are fed up with -- and, in fact, worried about -- the recent tendency of growing intransigence in the political theater. Accordingly, the opposition camp is called upon to weigh the prevailing reality prudently and make efforts for facilitating the national stability and solidarity through conciliation. After all, political development requires an evolutionary process and too often necessitates compromises and perseverance.

YONHAP ANALYZES CHON'S TALK WITH PARTY LEADERS

SK250920 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan's meeting Monday with leaders of the country's three major political parties is expected to provide a breakthrough in the political stalemate caused by the opposition party's signature-collection campaign to revise the constitution.

At the Chongwadae luncheon, the eighth such meeting hosted by Chon since he took office in 1981, the president put forward an epoch-making plan for national stability after holding an open-minded discussion on developments in Korea and abroad, including the ongoing political deadlock, among Korean party leaders, foreign economic trends and social issues.

Chon told the three political leaders -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP); Yi Min-u, president of the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Yi Man-sup, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party (NKP) -- that the constitution could be revised in 1989 and that two special committees could be set up to study the issue of amending the constitution -- one under the direct control of the president and the other in the National Assembly. Chon explained that the two committees would draft amendments to revise the constitution, depending on circumstances of the country and on the will of the people.

Moreover, Chon left no room for controversy over the matter of guaranteeing constitutional revision, saying that "the Democratic Justice Party, to which I, the president, belong, can make a promise to the people, and the next presidential nominee of the DJP can make a pledge on it."

Chon's pledge to amend the Constitution in 1989, announced a couple of weeks after the NKDP preemptively launched a signature-collection campaign for the revision of the constitution, was construed as having provided a basis for active constitutional debate within the institutional boundary to normalize Korean politics.

The NKDP, which has persistently demanded that the Constitution be revised to ensure the installation of a direct presidential election system since the general elections last year, launched the petition drive in a blitz-like manner on the first anniversary, thereby triggering a confrontation with government authorities who tried to block the NKDP move.

The government and the ruling party, denouncing the signature campaign as an "illegal act aimed at upsetting the constitutional order," reacted by launching a strong counterattack.

The continuing confrontation heightened people's concern that the political situation is becoming extreme, prompting calls from the economic sector and other parts of society for the restoration of political and social stability by bringing politics back into the Parliament.

In view of the present political situation, Chon's plan, as revealed at the Chongwadae luncheon meeting, was in line with the call he made for a three-year moratorium on debates over revising the Constitution in his Jan. 16 new year policy statement, but it reflected his determination to take the matter one step further, turning fruitless debate into a forum for dialogue and the stage of reconciliation.

Chon's proposal to set up special committees on constitutional affairs under the president and National Assembly, which has the exclusive right to propose constitutional amendments under the present Constitution, showed his determination to establish a perfect constitution that would not require further revision until reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The proposal is believed to be a result of Chon's judgment as the head of state that Korea would lose a good opportunity to join the ranks of the advanced nations if it were to consume national energy by debating controversies over revising the Constitution and political system at a time when more important national tasks, such as the 1986 Asian Games, the 1988 Olympics and the first peaceful change of governmental power in history lie ahead.

Chon said that the draft amendments that would be worked out by the proposed special committees could establish a political structure similar to the existing presidential system, a parliamentary-cabinet system or a dual-execute system.

Even within the ranks of the NKDP, which demands constitutional revision for the establishment of a direct presidential election system, some members are calling for the creation of a parliamentary system and others for a dual-executive governmental system. The NKDP has demanded that the Constitution be revised before the end of Chon's tenure in 1988.

Thus, Chan's proposal at the Chongwadae meeting paved the way for a grand compromise -- Korea will have a new Constitution tailor-made to fit the needs and circumstances of Korea in two years. Moreover, it is the public's aspiration that Korea's leaders engage in sincere debate, thereby making rational any proposed constitutional amendments, rather than haggling over demands to install a direct presidential election system in the interest of specific individuals. In this regard, the proposal made by the president Monday may have been the most powerful and last card held by the government.

Chon's reference to the two institutions that have the right to propose constitutional amendments -- the president and the National Assembly -- indicated his determination to ensure that plural draft amendments be put to a national referendum. It also reflected his resolution to set up a new government under a new constitution, because it would be meaningless both in political and common senses to maintain an old institution under the new constitution. Thus, the future politics is expected to concentrate on how to materialize Chon's proposal and develop a constitutional system fit to the actual circumstances of the country and the ideal of the people.

MISLEADING TERMS IN FOREIGN MEDIA CAUSE CONCERN

SK220107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Government officials say the foreign news media are using some misleading terms in reporting recent development in Korea. They voice concern that those terms, taken out of context, may give a distorted view of Korea.

"House arrest," and "a petition drive" are among the terms that government officials say are erroneously used by the foreign press in depicting developments in the nation. They say that the term, "house arrest," is not an appropriate legal term to describe the recent action taken by the police to prevent "unlawful activities by opposition politicians." They stress that the action was taken in accordance with law to forestall "unlawful" activities. They note that "preventive restraint" is an appropriate substitute for house arrest in accurately describing the police action.

They point out "a petition drive" is another example of erroneously used term. The term falls short of reflecting the "intent of recent activities by the opposition" because it, along with house arrest, may lead to a hasty conclusion that Koreans can be arrested simply for filing a petition. They point out that the people's right to file a petition should be exercised in accordance with law. What is more, constitutional revision does not fall under the category of petition, they say.

Following is an explanatory note regarding misleading terms used by the foreign news media in describing the developments in Korea.

House Arrest

The term "house arrest" is not an accurate legal description of the recent action taken against unlawful activities by opposition politicians. The term is misleading because it implies that a warrant has been issued and executed for the arrest of the person. The action taken by the police is in fact more accurately described by the term "preventive restraint." Under Korean law, the police are authorized to take preventive measures if they have reason to believe that a criminal act is about to take place.

"Petition Drive"

The term "petition drive" does not accurately reflect the intent of recent activities by the opposition. There is some concern that the two terms, "house arrest" and "petition drive," taken out of context and read in an information vacuum, will lead to the conclusion that Koreans are being arrested for simply filing a petition and this is not true.

There are three things which should be clearly understood. The first is that the Constitution is not a plaything to be changed at whim. It is a sacred document and should only be amended after long and careful consideration and even then if only there is an acute need. In the past it has all too frequently been changed at whim and this must be stopped. There are better ways to solve immediate problems than fiddling with the basic law. Secondly, the present Constitution is a fair document which guarantees fair competition between candidates representing the various political parties and independents. It is thus a false issue to demand revision. Thirdly, it is obvious that the signature-collection campaign is in fact a cover for something else. It is being used by the opposition to camouflage illegal activities intended to bring about the overthrow of the existing constitutional order.

What is happening is very much like the old farmer who was brought before the judge for stealing a cow. Protesting his innocence, he said, "But judge, I didn't take any cow. I just picked up an old piece of rope and the cow just happened to be attached to the other end."

CHOSON ILBO ASSESSES FIRST YEAR OF 'NO-NO SYSTEM'

SK230248 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Politics and Administration -- Our Demands for the Second Year of the No-No System"]

[Text] Following the conclusion of the 12 February general election last year, the No Sin-yong cabinet emerged as a result of the cabinet reshuffle of 18 February, pledging to introduce new policies. A few days later, Chairman No Tae-u emerged as a result of the replacement of the leading segment of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP]. Thus, the No-No system was established with the people's expectation that a new phase in politics would be brought about.

Everyone knows that the second man in power in a country under a presidential system has certain restrictions. This becomes evident when we review the history of our parliamentary politics and the courses followed by successive prime ministers and chairmen of the ruling parties. However, the people expected that the No-No system would play a role greater than that afforded by their allotment. They hoped above all that relations of cooperation between politics and administration would become close.

Most noteworthy in evaluating the achievements of the No cabinet during the past year is the revitalization of state affairs meetings in the direction of making ministers jointly take responsibility for overall sectors of state affairs, as well as taking responsibility for their own sectors. To achieve this end, the state affairs meeting has striven to discuss matters of interest to the entire country through rational dialogue and to take measures for these matters. Accordingly, organic cooperation among government agencies is essential, and the duty of the prime minister is to coordinate and generally control this effort.

The state affairs meeting has developed into an arena of the government -- into an arena where state affairs are discussed -- by raising measures for reducing the foreign debt to the level of national measures and by taking steps for the campuses in a broad perspective through discussions by government agencies concerned. We understand that in the process of this course, the government has frequently held, through a cooperative channel between the party and the government, working-level meetings with the DJP to discuss overall state affairs.

However, we feel the time for the administrative capability of becoming a "reliable government," as stressed by Prime Minister No shortly after taking office, will be displayed from the time he begins the second year of his term. The future path of the No cabinet, which has calmly and sincerely materialized the president's ruling ideal, will not be smooth. In this context, the pending questions and anguish for the DJP, which is led by Chairman No, are the same as those of the government. Now is the time for the DJP to assume its role and function as a party that displays political capability.

People say that politics have disappeared and that rule by law alone leads our society. The way for us to eliminate many factors of strife in our society is to display our political capability, instead of resorting to administrative capabilities. We hope that cooperation between the party and government will work toward briskly conducting an in-depth discussion of state affairs, instead of discussing trivial matters of measures of the administration.

Today's strained political situation and frozen politics urgently demand the emergence of active mediators. We believe that the No-No system will assume such a role. We are compelled to cheer Prime Minister No and Chairman No and to pin expectations on these men, who are equally greeting the anniversary of their inauguration, just as we did 1 year ago. The people hope that the government and the party will strive to become ones that the people trust and love, instead of trying to win trust and love from the people.

STRONG MEASURES TO COMBAT STUDENT UNREST URGED

SK220106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Students' Subversive Acts"]

[Text] Underground brochures and circulars prepared by radical members of the National Federation of Student Councils (Chonhangnyon) revealed the subversive intention and revolutionary orientation of the latest outbreak of student activism with regard to the issue of constitutional revision, well-informed government authorities have reported.

An analysis of these printed materials confirmed the fact that they are going all out to overthrow the existing political establishment and institute a leftist government based on what they call 'minjung' democracy, or democracy of the masses.

What started as a protest against intramural affairs on the campus a couple of years ago soon disclosed its true color by turning into an anti-government political campaign. Then, it developed into an ideological, class-oriented movement to undermine the foundation of our liberal institutions and promote an apparently proletarian regime.

Recently, the radical students tried to jump aboard what they consider the bandwagon of constitutional revision launched by some opposition politicians; however, it has become clear that they are interested not in merely amending the present basic law but rather in eventually doing away with our political system and Constitution based upon liberal and democratic ideals, to pave the way for a leftist takeover.

Toward that end, the radicals are committed to tactics of violence and sabotage. Their professed democratic motives and proposed alliance with opposition party members are nothing more than a disguise and tactical maneuver for attaining the ultimate aim of subverting this free society. Further campus unrest must be dealt with firmly in unmistakable recognition of its ominous revolutionary, seditious and treasonous dimension.

CHON BRIEFED ON 1986 COMMUNICATIONS TASKS

SK200630 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 30 Feb 86

[Text] Seoul, Feb 20 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea will take part in the construction of submarine cables linking Korea, Japan, Hawaii, Guam and the United States this year in an effort to improve and modernize its international communications system.

In a New Year policy briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan, communications minister Yi Cha-hon said that his ministry will also build Korea's fifth earth station for satellite communications and will open the second international telephone communication center, in order to meet the expected communications demands from the Indian Ocean region during the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

To enhance communications during the Asian Games, to be held in Seoul this year, Yi said that his ministry will complete test runs and supplementary projects for various types of communications facilities, including telecommunication networks, broadcasting facilities, and voice information system. The ministry also plans to set up a task force for the management of communications facilities, as well as a communications service center during the Asian Games.

For the first time in history, Yi continued, his ministry will automatize all domestic telephone calls and will provide 1.56 million new telephone lines opening an era of one telephone for every household next year.

Yi said that the communications ministry will also lay a total of 695 kilometers of optical fiber cables in Korea and will build a submarine cable linking the southern island of Cheju with the mainland before 1988.

The ministry will also start high-speed information transmission services in 1988 by connecting teletex and facsimile to all electronic telephone switchboards at the country's five major cities, including Seoul and Pusan.

Yi further said his ministry will develop a so-called telephone post office box where subscribers can input voice messages into the computer through telephone. The service will be implemented during the Asian Games. The ministry also plans to develop the videotex, which enables subscribers to have an access to information stored in computer over TV sets connected to the computers via telephone wires.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR GOODWILL VISIT

Meets With Ye Gaung

BK241435 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his wife arrived in Burma on a Thai Airways plane at 1530 today for a good-will visit at the invitation of U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs.

The Thai deputy prime minister and foreign minister and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Ye Gaung and Madame Ye Gaung; U Sae Hlaing, Deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma, and staff members of his embassy; and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry.

At 1930, ACM Sitthi, in the company of the Thai ambassador, called on Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung at the Lawkanat Room of the Karaweik Hall. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Minister U Saw Hlaing and responsible officials.

After the meeting, Minister U Ye Gaung held a banquet at the Shewewa-zaung room of Karaweik Hall for ACM Sitthi and his delegation.

The Thai deputy prime minister and foreign minister and his wife will stay in Burma until 27 February. They are accompanied by a 16-member delegation, including their daughter (Sophani) Sawetsila; Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council; Piya Chakkaphak, director general of the National Security Council; Piya Chakkaphak, director general of the National Intelligence Agency; Lieutenant General Phak Angkhanibut, director of the Joint Intelligence Department of the Supreme Command Headquarters, Defense Ministry; Police Major General Chaowalit Yotmani, secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board; M.R. Thep Thewakun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, and his wife; Major General Charan Kunlawanit, coordinator of the military and the Foreign Ministry; Sombun Sa-Ngiambut, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Treaty Division; Kasit Phrom, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Division; and Colonel Sanan Khachonklam of the Joint Operations Force.

ACM Sitthi and his delegation will discuss Thai-Burma relations with a Burmese side headed by Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung and trade and economic matters with ministers concerned.

Received by Chairman Ne Win

BK241359 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, received at his residence on Ady Road, Rangoon, at 1730 today Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is in Burma at the invitation of U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs.

Present at the meeting between the party chairman and ACM Sitthi Sawetsila were U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma. ACM Sitthi left the meeting at 1830.

BCP APPEALS FOR SUPPORT, END TO CIVIL WAR

BK231445 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT 23 Feb 86

["Appeal" issued by the Burma Communist Party Central Committee "for cessation of civil war and establishment of internal peace, for democracy, and for unity of indigenous nationals" -- dated 25 October 1985]

[Text] Dear People and patriots: The Third National Congress of the Burma Communist Party [BCP] was held in September 1985. The congress reviewed in depth the internal and external situation. In reviewing the internal situation, we sadly found a grave deterioration of conditions in the country.

In 1962, the Army seized power with an excuse to correct the deteriorating conditions in the country. Although the military government, which seized power, has been ruling the country for almost 24 years, the country's conditions have deteriorated. During the military government era, only the military clique and its cohorts prosper while the majority of the people have to grin and bear economic hardship. There is unprecedented deterioration in the fields of education, health, and culture. There are no democratic rights. The military government is only sowing national discord.

Patriotic persons who care for the people's welfare should no longer tolerate the status quo. It is necessary for a change. Only when the current situation is turned around can the country be put on a path in which there is a future for the country and an improvement in people's lives. If they continue on the path of being led by the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] single-party dictatorship without affecting any change, it is certain that the country will face greater danger and deterioration.

The BCP presents the following on making changes:

- A. Cessation of civil war and establishment of internal peace;
- B. Dismantling of the single-party dictatorship and giving democratic rights to the people;
- C. Immediate end to national discord and reestablishment of national unity.

The BCP is willing to discuss and exchange views with any patriotic persons and political organizations on the concrete implementation of the three points. The three points mentioned above are closely related to one another. We believe that one cannot be implemented without the other. When the people, nationals, and political organizations are deprived of their political freedom, peaceful action and movement, and democratic rights and when the rulers use arms for suppression, they have no other choice but to wage a war in self-defense, resulting in the outbreak of civil war. When civil war occurs, national unity is destroyed. Burma's history has clearly illustrated this point.

The AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League] government withdrew democratic rights, dismantled newspaper offices, and carried out simultaneous arrests of thousands of communists and trade union and peasants union members. It used arms in suppressing those elements that escaped. The flame of civil war was ignited by the deprivation of political freedom and peaceful action and movement. The suppression and massacre of communists was immediately followed by suppression of Karen nationals. This led the Karen nationals to start the armed struggle. Gradually, people's volunteers and almost all nationals, including Mon, Pa-o, Kachin, Shan, Kareni, Kayah, Palaung, were involved in the armed resistance struggle and the whole of Burma was engulfed in the flame of civil war in all directions.

During the course of the civil war, the mercenary army gradually acquired more administrative, economic, and political privilege and powers. The mercenary army gradually played an important and decisive role in the reactionary government, resulting in the emergence of a military clique which eventually seized power by a coup d'etat and became the military government. The AFPFL government resembled a wizard which had bred a demon.

The military government's rule has lasted for almost 24 years during which the military clique has taken total control of the entire country's political, economic, and social affairs. The military government, which prospers during civil war and owes its influence, power, and wealth to the civil war, worships the civil war as its protector, and is waging the civil war with intensity. Recently, it has been waging an offensive against the Karen National United Front forces. The objective of the military government is to completely crush the revolutionary forces which are opposing and fighting them. However, the 37-year history of the civil war has shown that successive reactionary governments could never completely crush the revolutionary forces, however hard they tried. It will be futile this time as well.

After the military government seized power, the number of infantry regiments grew from 85 in 1962 to 152 infantry regiments at present. These regiments are deployed in nine military commands within seven divisions. Out of the 131 infantry regiments deployed at the front line, 99 regiments are fighting the BCP, the Kachin Independence Organization, the Shan State Progressive Party, the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization, the Kayah New Land Council, the Karenni State Nationalities Liberation Organization, the Palaung State Liberation Organization and the Karenni National Independence Party in the eastern and northern fronts.

The military government's mercenary army fighting the revolutionary forces resembles a madman encircled by fire, running hither and thither. Although it has more fighting power than before, it still faces the problem of insufficient fighting power. It has to use parts of its force for suppressing, killing, and looting the people in both urban and rural areas.

As the military government intensely fights the civil war, military expenditure increases. The people have to bear a greater burden for the growing military budget. As the military government, which is practicing reactionary policies, including that of waging civil war, becomes more and more dependent on assorted external imperialists and reactionaries, it steps up its suppression and exploitation of people from various classes and strata.

The BCP firmly believes that the majority of the people want to end the civil war which is being fought for a handful of the military clique to perpetuate its single-party dictatorship, to accumulate luxury and wealth, and to suppress people and nationalities. There are no democratic rights or freedom of action and movement under the single-party dictatorship. The BCP believes that the people want to change this and that the people want to end the destruction of national unity.

The BCP firmly believes that the three points above are in accordance with the people's aspirations and needs. The BCP presents the three points with honesty and responsibility in the basic interest of the people and the long-term interest of the entire country. The BCP reiterates its desire to hold discussions based on the points presented with any political organization or patriotic persons.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party.

[Dated] 25 October 1985, 11th day of waxing moon of Thadingyut, 1347.

TALKS HELD TO HONOR SOVIET ARMY DAY

BK240648 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Feb (SPK) -- KPRAF combatants last Friday organized in Phnom Penh a talk on the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Attending the talk, among others, were: Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the KPRAF; Georgiy G. Narysov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy to Cambodia; and other personalities.

On this occasion, Chey Thol, head of the Army's political school, highly appreciated the glorious victories scored by the Soviet Army, victories which the Cambodian people consider their own, according to Chey Thol. He also expressed his great joy at the vigorous development of the bilateral bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation which, while being an invincible force, have thwarted vicious maneuvers of the enemy.

For his part, G.G. Narysov, after talking about the great exploits of the Soviet Army during the World War II indicated that the heroic struggle of the three Indochinese people for independence, and territorial sovereignty has been warmly approved by the Soviet people and Army. he also reiterated the unchanging support of his country to the three Indochinese countries in their national construction and consolidation of their armies.

SRV DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HENG SAMRIN

BK181219 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 18 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the PRK State Council, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday morning a Vietnamese party and state delegation which has conferred decorations on Kampuchean leaders, on the seventh anniversary of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Speaking to the Vietnamese delegation led by Gen. Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, president Heng Samrin stressed that the great victories of the Kampuchean revolution were due to the Kampuchean people and Army's efforts on the one hand, and to the strategic alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam on the other hand.

He profoundly thanked the party, the government and the people of Vietnam for their timely support and assistance to the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea in their national defence and construction.

For his part, Gen. Chu Huy Man chanted the long-standing strategic alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea in the struggle against the common enemy, and praised the good result of the implementation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between these two countries.

He reaffirmed that the Vietnamese people would always stand side by side with the Kampuchean people in their just cause of national defence and construction, and wished the Kampuchean people successes in the implementation of the resolution of the Fifth PRPK Congress.

The same morning, the Vietnamese delegation left Phnom Penh. It was seen off on its departure by Say Phuthan, Politburo member, and president of the Control Commission of the party Central Committee, and vice president of the State Council; Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee, and other Kampuchean officials.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was feasted by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, premier and foreign minister.

LAO FINANCE MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK240615 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] The Lao Finance Ministry delegation led by Comrade Ngao Phonvantha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of finance of the LPDR, left Phnom Penh safely for home on the morning of 23 February following a successful 12-day official friendship visit to the PRK.

During its stay in the PRK, the delegation was received by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; signed a memorandum on talks concerning further financial cooperation between Cambodia and Laos from 1986 to 1987; and visited Angkor Wat Temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong airport were Comrade Chhay Than, alternate member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of finance, and many cadres from the Finance Ministry. Also present at the airport was Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

NORODOM RANNARIT DENIES REPORT ON DK-ANS CLASHES

BK220136 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Malaysia's BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported recently that during a press conference held in Kuala Lumpur on 19 February, Prince Norodom Rannarit, supreme commander of the Funcinpec Army, firmly denied a report that there had been clashes between the Funcinpec and Democratic Kampuchean armies. The prince said that the tripartite CGDK armed forces have been cooperating closely and that there had been no clashes between the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the army that he led.

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SRV 'LIES'

BK240140 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Feb 86

[22 February "Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Exposing the Hanoi Vietnamese Authorities' Lies That They Are Afraid That China Will Exert its Influence on Cambodia if They Withdraw Their Troops From Cambodia"]

[Text] An Indian external affairs official, Venkateswaran, said in Bangkok on 12 February that Vietnam is afraid that China will exert its influence on Cambodia if Vietnam withdraws troops from Cambodia. This is an obsolete statement that Vietnam has uttered repeatedly in an attempt to fool the world and justify its further and forever occupation of Cambodia.

This deceitful statement by Vietnam has been successively exposed by the CGDK, but the Hanoi authorities have persisted in speaking about this matter because they could not find any other justification to fool others.

Once again, the CGDK solemnly declares before the national and international public that:

1. Vietnam should not try to find any more pretext to fool others. The world people, including the Vietnamese people, know well that the Hanoi authorities are the aggressors against Cambodia who have caused untold destruction to Cambodia and the Cambodian people and who have brought misery and suffering to Vietnam and the Vietnamese people themselves. The Hanoi authorities are the aggressors and Democratic Kampuchea is the victim of the Vietnamese aggression. This is very clear to all. The votes condemning the Vietnamese aggressors at every UN session are also clear proof of this matter. It is no use for the Hanoi authorities to try to fool others about this matter.

2. Concerning Vietnam's fear of China exerting influence on Cambodia, the CGDK wishes to declare clearly once again that after the total withdrawal of the Hanoi authorities from Cambodia, Cambodia will remain an independent, unified, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. We are willing to allow international observers to stay in Cambodia for one, two, or three years and even more in order to guarantee this neutrality of Cambodia. This will prevent any accusation that Cambodia is a military base of this or that country, and also prevent Vietnam from again committing an act of aggression against Cambodia. All of this is for the independence, peace, security, and stability of Cambodia as well as for peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea 22 February 1986

[Signed] The spokesman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

BATTAMBANG SUPPLY DEPOT, RADIO STATION ATTACKED

BK240158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] North Battambang Battlefield: On the night of 19 February, our National Army launched a two-pronged commando raid on a Vietnamese depot storing war materiel for supplying the Vietnamese aggressor forces on western border battlefield.

One group, the first prong, attacked the war materiel depot at Prey Thin and the radio station located 1 km north of Battambang town and the second prong attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks. After 15 minutes of fighting, we killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded six others. We destroyed a depot, 100 meters long and 20 meters wide, filled with war materiel. We liberated four villages, namely Kouk Dong, Prey Totoeng, Ta Kong, and Chamka Samraong.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND AT U.S. PLANE SITE

HK250813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 25 (AFP) -- A U.S.-Lao excavation team is finding human remains at an increasingly fast pace at a remote U.S. warplane crash site in southern Laos, a U.S. military spokesman said here Tuesday. Lieutenant-Colonel Terry McCann said reports by radio link indicated that "the finding of remains, bone fragments, had sped up" at the site in the southern Lao province of Savannakhet, where an Ac-130 gunship with a 14-man crew was shot down at 3:00 a.m. on March 29, 1972. He said the dig, which began a week ago and is the second joint U.S.-Lao effort to find remains of U.S. servicemen missing-in-action (MIA) from the war in Indochina, would continue "for several more days."

There are 2,433 MIA's in Indochina, 1,797 of them believed to be in Vietnam.

Found so far were "large pieces of aircraft and limited personal effects and remains," Lt.-Col. McCann said.

The remains will be flown to the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) in Hawaii for identification, he said.

The personal effects include identification dog-tags, said Lt.-Col. McCann, refusing to comment further on daily reports from the head of the 11-man U.S. squad, ICRC chief Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Harvey.

He said the team had found the aircraft pieces and remains while clearing the site of brushwood and bamboo. He did not indicate if the excavation, expected to be carried out with hand tools, had begun.

The United States has received some 40 reports that scavengers had already been to the site, he said, but refused to speculate on what remains, if any, alleged scavengers may have taken.

A fighter escorting the Ac-130 gunship when it was shot down by a surface-to-air missile had reported that no parachutes were seen because of the darkness.

Shortly after the gunship crashed, search aircraft heard beeper signals but no voice contact was established, Lt.-Col. McCann said.

Pathet Lao radio reported the crash on April 1, 1972 saying many U.S. crew members aboard were killed, he said. The aircraft, a converted cargo plane equipped with night vision equipment, was used against supply convoys snaking their way through the Laotian countryside.

It crashed in jungle foothills 130 kms (80 miles) east of the Thai-Lao border. The first joint operation on a U.S. warplane crash site in communist Indochina, an Ac-130 excavation in Laos last February, turned up the remains of 13 MIA's. A joint U.S.-Vietnamese excavation in December failed to discover any MIA's.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETES 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

BK250317 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 24 Feb 86

[24 February greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee, to 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow]

[Text] To the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the LPRP, the working class, and people of Laos, we extend cordial regards and fine salutations and congratulations to the 27th congress of the honorable and glorious CPSU and, through the comrade delegates, to the communists, working class, and heroic people of the Soviet Union.

During the past nearly 7 decades, under the correct, wise, and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet working class and people have recorded great success of historic significance in fulfilling the socialist revolution for the first time, thus beginning a new era. They have gallantly defeated fascism, contriguted decisively to the birth of world socialism, firmly defended the Soviet fatherland, and successfully built socialism; and they are advancing toward the new apex of a developed socialist society.

The Soviet Union, which is becoming richer and stronger, has become a bulwark for the socialist community, diamond-hard wall for the world revolution and peace, and reliable prop for the various nations struggling for independence, freedom, and social progress.

During the past 5 years, implementing various resolutions adopted by the 26th party congress, the Soviet working class and people have achieved many great successes -- that is, they have built a developed socialist society, continuously strengthened economic and national defense potential, further raised the standard of the people's material and spiritual life, tirelessly struggled against the bellicose and aggressive policies of the imperialists and the international reactionaries, repulsed the danger of a catastrophic nuclear war, and safeguarded world peace. At the same time, they have carried out lofty international obligations to the people of various countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The LPRP and all Lao people wish to wholeheartedly salute and congratulate the fraternal Soviet people for their glorious achievements and regard them as their own. We are convinced that the heroic and capable Soviet people, who are full of creativity, will surely triumph in implementing various resolutions of the 27th congress and will certainly turn the party plan into active reality, this leading the country to firmly advance toward communism, the loftest of mankind.

Concerning the revolutionary cause of our Lao people, the Soviet Union has always served as a clear mirror for our revolutionary struggle. It has always given us sympathy, vigorous support, and great, extremely precious assistance filled with pure socialist internationalism.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the LPRP, the government, and the Lao people, we would like to express sincere and deep gratitude to the CPSU, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their support and sincere assistance. We always regard the strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union as the hallmark on the foreign policy of our party and state and as a major factor deciding the victory of the national defense and socialist construction cause in our country. We will do our best to continuously build and develop the great Lao-Soviet friendship so that it will flourish and last forever.

We sincerely wish the 27th CPSU Congress glorious success. Honor and glory belong to the CPSU and the great USSR! Long live the militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-round, permanent relations and cooperation between the two parties and people of Laos and the Soviet Union! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

[Dated] Vientiane, 24 February 1986

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES SOVIET COUNTERPART

BK241511 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Feb 86

[23 February greetings message from "Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister, to Comrade Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union and national defense minister of the USSR"]

[Text] Respected Comrade Minister, on the occasion of the 68th founding anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, on behalf of the officers and men in the LPA and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm salutations and wholehearted greetings to you and, through you, to all officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces. Over the past 68 years, under the leadership of the CPSU -- the majestic and honorable Leninist party -- the Soviet Armed Forces have performed a countless number of heroic deeds that are not only extremely significant to the USSR but are also of great historic significance to the socialist community and progressive mankind throughout the world. The incessant growth and strength of the Soviet Armed Forces have increased their national defense capability and have made them a reliable mainstay in obstructing the warmongering policy of the imperialists and in defending world peace.

The LPA and the Lao people take great pride in the continual successes and strength of the Soviet Armed Forces and regard them as our own. We are very proud to see that the friendship and all-round cooperation between our two Armed Forces and peoples have grown stronger and more fruitful.

I would like to take this opportunity to represent the entire Lao Army and people in expressing our overwhelming gratitude and thanks to the USSR for rendering great and effective support and assistance to the LPDR and the LPA. On this auspicious occasion, I wish the Soviet Armed Forces yet greater achievements in fulfilling the tasks of defending peace, consolidating national defense, and building the foundations of communist society in the USSR.

I wish you, comrade minister, good health and great successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibilities.

[Dated] Vientiane, 23 February 1986

[Signed] General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR

HOUSE SENDS LETTER TO REAGAN ON FARM ACT IMPACT

BK220730 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Chan Angsuchot, vice chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has sent a personal letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking him to help alleviate the impact of the Farm Act on the Thai economy. In a letter delivered through U.S. Ambassador William Brown during a meeting on Wednesday [19 February] Lt Gen Chan said that if Thailand is affected by the act, it may lessen Thailand's ability to assist the over 300,000 Indochinese refugees and displaced persons in Thailand. The impact from the Farm Act will also degrade Thailand's ability to cooperate with the U.S. in the suppression of drug trafficking.

The vice chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs will lead a delegation of four members of parliament -- representing three house committees on economic affairs, agriculture and cooperatives, and foreign affairs -- to visit Washington on 2 March to hold talks with U.S. congressmen on the controversial Farm Act.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO RUMORED U.S. BASES

Sitthi Denies Bases

BK250129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday said that the United States will not be allowed to establish military bases in Thailand should they have to be withdrawn from the Philippines. Sitthi said that the only thing Thailand wants is modern weapons. "We have capable troops to defend our country. We don't want military bases to fight against other people," he added. He made the comment to reporters at Don Muang before leaving for a three-day "good-will" visit to Burma.

During the Vietnam War, the U.S. maintained seven bases in Thailand. They were located in Nakhon Phanom, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chon Buri and Nakhon Sawan. The U.S. closed all its bases during the Khukrit administration in 1975.

Khukrit Scores Remarks

BK170225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Excerpts] Former Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot declared yesterday that he would not return to head the party despite numerous calls by dissident members that he resume a leadership role to resolve internal problems. "No one has ever invited me or approached me (to head the party)," said M.R. Khukrit, adding "Even if they came to me, I would not accept because I didn't quit as the party leader because I felt hurt and thus wanted someone to plead with me (to return to the party)."

Speaking to the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview, the ex-SAP leader maintained that he had resigned from the party's top post because he felt he was too old and not as physically fit as he used to be. M.R. Khukrit said that he had not met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon since he stepped down from the party leadership in late December.

"There is only Prime Minister Prem who understands and sympathises with me. Since I quit, (Prem) has not brought any burden on me. Instead, the others who do not understand me like the Prime Minister (bring burdens on me). This is what is called true understanding," he said.

On the possible extension of General Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure as the army commander-in-chief and supreme commander, M.R. Khukrit noted that the issue came under the jurisdiction of the Government, not the Parliament. However, he said that parties in the coalition government could express their views when the issue was discussed in the Cabinet.

The former SAP leader also took Deputy Prime Minister Sonthi Bunyachai to task for implying that Thailand should consider allowing the United States to relocate its military bases from the Philippines to this country. He said that if the statement had come from a grandma selling rice and curry, it would have caused laughter and possibly a joke about how she would feel about her daughter. "But when a man with the status of a deputy prime minister spoke out, it was a different matter," he said.

THAI RAT Decries Rumors

BK241243 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 24 Feb 86 p 5

[Pleo Singoen column: "Quality of Being a Nation"]

[Text] It is strange that suddenly there was news that certain groups of people would take General Prem Tinsulanon hostage and would release him if their conditions were met. To make this news credible, paratroopers were sent from Chon Buri Province to provide security for Gen Prem. At about the same time, an army faction generated rumors that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's service would not be extended. This contrasted with what happened last year, when army factions and propaganda campaigns were mobilized to support a call for Athit's extension.

I do not know who all this confusion and plots and counterplots are supposed to benefit or victimize or whether they are aimed at putting pressure on or showing genuine concern for someone. Gen Prem is certainly not the type of man who can be pushed around, or he would not be able to stand proudly among the tigers and alligators around him.

Another news item worthy of note is the report on government radio on Saturday that in early March a delegation led by the U.S. attorney general will visit Thailand and some other countries in this region. The delegation is regarded as the "official representative of President Reagan" and consists of senior White House officials. It may appear that the delegation's discussions in Thailand will not concern political or military matters, but trial balloons about reestablishing of U.S. bases in Thailand indicate it is worth keeping an eye on what transpires during visits of senior U.S. officials, which have been frequent lately.

To claim that the stationing of 4,000-5,000 U.S. soldiers in Thailand would help improve the Thai economy is an insult to the Thai people, tantamount to implying that the Thai people are incapable. If that were the case, one might just as well give the United States the whole of Thailand.

Just look at the Philippines. Has the present of the U.S. bases there made Filipinos happy or the economy better? No, with the exception of Marcos, his wife, and some senior military officers.

The presence of Americans or other foreigners on our soil could only cause economic chaos and the weakening of nationalistic pride, culture, and traditions. Local men become opportunists, and women become sexual objects.

The large numbers of Japanese here on business connections have resulted in a proliferation of Japanese bars, which are breeding grounds for college prostitutes who lie there to relieve Japanese libido, mistakenly thinking that it was good thing to do. What a shame. Now for ministers who usually say they despise gambling and the sex trade. Taiwan once used revenue from prostitution for national construction. Thailand now is not much different from Taiwan then.

U.S. COMMITTEE STUDYING COPYRIGHT VIOLATIONS

BK210750 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Members of the US House of Representatives Commerce and Energy Committee yesterday began investigating copyright violations in Thailand. Sources told the BANGKOK POST last night the group, who arrived in Bangkok on Sunday night, walked down Silom road where they saw pirated tape cassettes and videos on sale. They are here on a fact-finding mission to investigate accusations made against Thailand in Washington about intellectual property rights violations. After their walk they met lawyers to discuss intellectual property violations including pharmaceutical patent violations, the sources said. They asked the lawyers how Thai attitudes could be changed and what measures were needed for more effective enforcement of the law.

Later in the day the group met pharmaceutical company representatives to discuss violations of drug patents. Executives of one pharmaceutical company showed the group how generic copies of their drugs are made just a few weeks after the firm puts new products on the market. The firm provided copies products which will be taken back to the United States as evidence of drug patent violations. The sources said it seems certain that information gathered in Thailand will be aired during further hearings in Washington on intellectual property rights.

The group is scheduled to meet representatives of Thai firms today and officials tomorrow. They will meet the American Chamber of Commerce on Thursday morning before holding talks with officials from the Foreign Ministry's Economic and Legal departments, the sources said. The sources said they will meet officials from the Commerce Ministry's Commercial Registration Department and probably the Foreign Trade Department. The group is scheduled to leave Thailand on Thursday.

Meanwhile about 30 officials from the Food and Drug Administration, the Commerce and Industry ministries, the Board of Investment, the Police Department and other agencies met at the Foreign Ministry to discuss intellectual property rights. An informed source said the discussion centered on three areas: copyrights, patents and trademarks. The source said that the problem of copyright violations was not serious here because there is a copyright law to deal with violators. Nevertheless he said further consideration would be made to determine whether the law should be amended to provide greater protection against copyright violations. The main problem, he said, focuses on patent violations — especially pharmaceutical patents. He said the main issue here was patents of drug formulae and ingredients. Regarding drug ingredients, the source said because most ingredients are not produced locally, Thai pharmaceutical manufacturers import them from other countries, such as Yugoslavia, where no patent law exists.

BANGKOK POST Comments

BK210748 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Feb 86 p 18

[Editorial: "Solons Stalk Silom"]

[Text] On Tuesday [18 February] Congressmen from the US House of Representatives were stalking Silom Road in search of Pirated music and video tapes. Reports indicate they found plenty of evidence to justify their fact-finding mission to investigate intellectual property rights violations in Thailand. In fact it would be interesting to know how many times they heard "We are the World" during their foray. In one sense it is somewhat surprising that busy legislators have to travel all the way around the world to dig up stolen intellectual property as evidence. Surely the American Embassy could have done the job more cheaply.

Yet in another sense, it is to be hoped that during their visit, the members of the House of Representatives Committee on Commerce and Energy, if they had to travel all this way to find facts, collected more than samples of intellectual property theft. What they hopefully will take back home is a more vivid understanding of the complexities of the problem they are investigating. And as well, how so many lives in this country are affected by their investigation and the repercussions it could have if they end up recommending Thailand's exclusion from the General System of Preferences, (GSP).

This should in no way be construed as condonation of piracy. Nevertheless, the concept of intellectual property is new and is not easily appreciated. While the makers of Louis Vitton bags, Rolex watches and Gucci fashion accessories have every reason for outrage as imitations crowd their own genuine products off the shelves, the problem of counterfeit brand names is a worldwide issue. And while it might make a dramatic flourish to wave copied tapes as evidence in front of the TV cameras at a committee hearing in the US Congress, it is not a particularly sophisticated approach to an emotionally charged issue.

Enforcement of existing copyright, patent and trademark laws internationally lies at the root of the problem. When US legislators arrive in a nation such as Thailand -- which already falls under the gun of Congress, through the Jenkins Bill and the Farm Act -- and proceed to take notes in preparation for more attacks on its economy, they should not be surprised if their visit becomes somewhat counterproductive.

Thailand is not an enemy of the United States. It has long been an ally. An official delegation from a friendly government should approach such fact-finding with kid gloves. Granted the issue being investigated requires action. All countries, the ones holding the patents, copyrights and trademarks, and the others must sit down and resolve the issue. Undoubtedly Thailand will appreciate the concern that US businessmen have over protecting their intellectual property rights. Just as American entrepreneurs must appreciate that they cannot expect people in Thailand who do not earn American salaries to pay US prices for brand name items, such as life-saving pharmaceuticals.

Absolute enforcement is probably impossible. At the least, licensing, arrangements will have to be made more flexible and this will only be possible if governments get together to hammer out the details. In the case of video and music tapes, the quality of copies make them very saleable. Not to speak of the ease of creating them. In some respects certain products may eventually be judged, beyond effective control. Technology has been devised which makes copying tapes child's play. Therefore technology will have to be devised to move beyond this cassette tape era. In fact digital disks are already rapidly moving onto the market and tapes may soon be a thing of the past.

Making copies of tapes or Pierre Cardin neckties is only a matter of lost profits for the trademark holders. But in the case of other products like drugs and even aircraft parts, copying can be downright lethal. People trust brand names. Sometimes consumers, it can be argued, carry that trust too far. But still the stringent safeguards drug manufacturers must respect before marketing their products can in no way be duplicated by those intent on copying. In this regard it is in everyone's interest to make sure that the drugs they buy really perform as the original manufacturer claimed they would. And if they do not and cause injurious side-effects, consumers have redress through the courts. But copies of drugs can also cause side-effects but what legal protections exist for the consumers?

What seems to be required is a wide-ranging review of intellectual property issues through an international organisation. For many products, it is common need to enforce laws against piracy of brand names. For others, it may be recognised as virtually impossible. But at such a forum, where Third World buyers of First World patents and trademarks will be in the majority, the industrial countries should be prepared to compromise. Most nations in the South are eventually going to balk at being eternally ransomed by the northern nations monopoly of technology. The intellectual property rights issue involves more than the mere enforcement of laws against theft. It goes to the root of North-South relations. If holders of patents and trademarks do not want their technology stolen by nations in the South, they will have to become more generous in transferring that technology.

The term, "global village" was coined to describe the rapid emergence of a world growing more and more interdependent every day. As US Congressmen scour the streets of Bangkok, they should pause momentarily and take a deep look at this district of the global village they are visiting. Granted they are stalking big game. But the stakes are higher than the worth of all the counterfeit items they could ever hope to see. The GSP status they are using as the cudgel to get Thailand to tow the line is a double-edged sword.

Thailand's economy is going through enough problems currently as it is. And economic problems frequently lead to political wrangles. It is to be hoped that they, during their very short visit, fully appreciated the delicacy of their mission, and will act accordingly once they return to the hallowed halls of Capital Hill.

ARTILLERY DUEL WITH VIETNAMESE DESCRIBED

BK250800 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 25 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] According to our reporter in Ubon Ratchathani, on 23 February Vietnamese soldiers based near Chong Bok, next to the Nam Yun District border, fired about 50 105-mm and 122-mm artillery rounds at the Thai village of Ban Non Sung, Tambon Khok Pradit, wounding 4 Thai villagers, destroying 4 homes and setting fire to a home located behind the village health station. About 1 hour after the shelling, Ubon Ratchathani Governor Danai Ketsiri and party visited the village to give aid. While at the village, two Vietnamese artillery rounds hit nearby, sending the party to village bunkers but causing no casualties. Colonel Banthao Yaithep, commander of the Thai forces in the area ordered retaliation by artillery on hill 400.

In Aranyaprathet on 23 February, 12 Heng Samrin soldiers who were sent to hold the Khmer Rouge's Phum Thmei camp defected to the Thai 903d Task Force Unit at Ban Non Khilek, Aranyaprathet District. They brought no weapons with them, claiming they were tired of fighting and had malaria and digestive system problems. They said they had been attacked by CGDK forces nearly every day. They belonged to the 6th division, and ranged from 18-26 years old. They also said the Vietnamese did not take good care of them.

LE DUAN, DELEGATION VISIT LENIN MAUSOLEUM

OW241726 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 24 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by General Secretary Le Duan which is in Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress today paid a floral tribute at the Lenin Mausoleum. The wreath bore the inscription "Homage to the great V.I. Lenin". Also today, the delegation visited the exhibition on "socio-economic development in the rural areas of the USSR" and the arts exhibition names "We Build Communism".

The Vietnamese guests were accompanied on both occasions by L.S. Voronin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, O.S. Belyakov, commission head of the CPSU C.C, M.M. Smirnovski, deputy head of the International Commission of the CPSU C.C, and B.M. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU C.C and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

CPV SENDS GREETINGS TO 27th CPSU CONGRESS

OW241537 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 24 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended warmest greetings to the upcoming 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

The congratulatory message reads:

"The 27th Congress of the CPSU is a momentous political event in the life of the Soviet working class and people, marking a new, great milestone in the development of the Soviet Union, and is an event of very great international significance.

"Over the past 68 years, the CPSU, the party of the great Lenin, has led the Soviet working class and people to obtain exploits and achievements unprecedented in the history of mankind in successfully building a new and beautiful society, translating the ideals of scientific socialism into vivid realities and making the Soviet Union a great socialist power, the strong citadel of peace and social progress in the world.

"The newly revised program of the CPSU, which is to be approved at the congress, is of special importance not only for the Soviet Union but also for the socialist community as a whole, for the communist and international workers' movement, and for the struggle of the nations in the transition from capitalism to socialism.

"That is a program for the planned and all-round perfection of socialism with a view to continuously taking the Soviet Union to new heights of socio-economic progress and further advancing toward communism, and enabling it to intensively develop production on the basis of rapidly developing science and technology, transforming production structure, perfecting the managerial system, enriching the socialist democracy, comprehensively developing the Soviet type of man, and bringing into full play the sense of collective mastery and the immense creativeness of hundreds of millions of the Soviet people in national construction and state management.

"It is also the program of the struggle for world peace and security against the arms race of imperialism. And in support of nations' independence and social progress. The overall three-phase program for totally eliminating nuclear arms put forth in the Jan. 15 statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev is a great peace initiative which meets the burning aspiration of all nations.

"More than ever, mankind has now seen the realistic possibility for escaping the threat of mass destruction weapons and the prospect of life in a war-free world. The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people absolutely support the new Soviet initiative and will, together with the progressive and peace forces, strive for that noble goal".

The message continues:

"During decades of their struggle against successive wars of aggression as well as in their present socialist construction and defence, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the wholehearted support and effective assistance in the spirit of pure socialist internationalism from the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese working class and people, we would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their precious support and assistance.

"To constantly develop and upgrade the quality and effectiveness of the Vietnam-USSR comprehensive cooperation is the principled stance of our party and state. We greatly rejoice to note that the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the agreements reached at the talks between the general secretaries of the two parties have been carried out and are bringing about very fine results."

"The 27th Congress of the CPSU and the newly revised program of your party greatly encourage us to march forward" the message says.

"May the 27th Congress of the CPSU win glorious success.

"Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer of all victories of the Soviet people, the great vanguard of the international communist movement.

"Long live the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the strong citadel of world peace and revolution.

"Long live the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism".

MEETING REVIEWS VIETNAM-USSR EMULATION DRIVE

OW242047 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 24 -- The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions held here today a meeting to review the first phase of the emulation drive in honour of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice president and general secretary of the V.F.T.U., Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the central emulation committee, representatives of the Soviet Embassy and the Vietnam-USSR friendship association, and heads of Soviet expert teams from various construction sites.

A report on the Vietnam-USSR emulation drive pointed out that the emulation drive launched early this year was jointly sponsored by the VFTU, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the Trade Union Committee of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam.

The drive has unfolded stirringly with clearly defined targets, namely higher productivity, quality and effectiveness and has resulted in the completion or commissioning of many projects much earlier than scheduled. Also today, in the port city of Haiphong, the Vietnamese and Soviet merchant marine services met to review their bilateral emulation drive in 1985 and launched a new one for 1986.

It was reported at the meeting that in 1985 Vietnam's seaports raised their capacity of handling Soviet cargoes by 25 percent compared with 1984, the Haiphong and Danang ports in particular overfulfilled their yearly plans by 36 and 46 percent respectively.

In the central coastal province of Quangnam-Da Nang the local chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the provincial cultural house have jointly organized a week of culture to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

VIETNAMESE, SOVIET MARITIME SECTORS REVIEW WORK

BK250810 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] On 24 February, in Haiphong, the maritime sectors of Vietnam and the Soviet Union reviewed the international socialist emulation movement for 1985 and initiated the emulation movement for 1986. In 1985, the international socialist emulation movement between the maritime sectors of Vietnam and the Soviet Union brought about practical results. The Soviet maritime sector systematically assisted its Vietnamese counterpart in acquiring additional means of transportation and equipment for the various seaports. Managerial and technical experience was exchanged. The fleets of Soviet vessels either fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans for shipping goods to Vietnam in 1985. Vietnamese seaports received an amount of Soviet goods 25 percent larger than in 1984, with Haiphong and Danang ports exceeding the plans by 36-46 percent. The Vietnamese seaports stopped incurring penalties due to slow unloading of vessels; and last year they won awards totaling more than half a million rubles for quick unloading of vessels.

On this occasion, the maritime sectors of Vietnam and the Soviet Union presented letters of commendation and awards to units and individuals with meritorious achievements in the international socialist emulation movement.

CHINESE TROOPS COMMIT ARMED PROVOCATIONS

OW241543 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 24 -- From February 15 to 21, Chinese troops fired 4,000 mortar rounds into 13 areas in Vi Xuyen District, and 100 rockets on the Hills 1855 and 1949 in Dong Van District, in Ha Tuyen Province of Vietnam.

In the week that has just concluded, Chinese troops on many occasions intruded into Kuong Te and Phong Tho Districts of Lai Chau Province, Ha Quang and Ha Lang Districts of Cao Bang Province, and Dong Van and Xin Man Districts of Ha Tuyen Province, for sabotage activities. Earlier on Feb. 14, a armed group of China intruded into Pac Tat hamlet, Tong Quat commune in Ha Quang District, Cao Bang Province, and took away three buffaloes and one horse and abducted three civilians including an 11-year old buffalo boy, to China.

The armed forces and people in these localities fought back vigorously, killing or wounding a number of intruders and seizing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

PRC, THAILAND BLAMED FOR BORDER TENSION

BK210746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, it has been reported that following the bombardment of our national territory in Ha Tuyen with thousands of artillery rounds while the people in the border region were enjoying the traditional Tet festivities, China has been maintaining military pressure against our country's northern border by deploying dozens of divisions belonging to different Army corps in key areas on a rotational basis. At the same time, it has intensified the transportation of supplies, weapons, and otherwar material to forward positions. While Vietnam has always displayed its goodwill -- as reflected by our proposal for a cease-fire on the occasion of the lunar new Year of the Tiger and our return to the Chinese side of a total of 23 Chinese nationals who were captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory or rescued while in distress at sea -- Beijing has not only rejected Vietnam's proposals but also threatened a second lesson. Our people as well as the world's people, having yet to forget the event of 17 February -- the day when, 7 years ago, China launched a large-scale offensive against our country's six northern border provinces -- have clearly seen through Beijing's current acts against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Another action was taken by Beijing as part of its policy of hostility in these early days of spring. On 12 February, the Chinese authorities sent a so-called memorandum to the UN Security Council, slanderously charging that Vietnam is intensifying its opposition to China and expansion in Indochina. After touting Beijing's policy of upholding justice and protecting regional and world peace, the memorandum cited phony statistics, saying that since April 1979, Vietnamese forces have conducted so many armed provocations in the Sino-Vietnamese border region, fired so many artillery shells into Chinese territory, killed or wounded so many civilians in the Chinese border region, and so forth; and on the strength of this, blamed Vietnam for the current tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

These fabrications, however, cannot deceive anyone. For many years now, Beijing has often made slanderous charges against others in order to cover up its own acts. Everyone knows clearly that Beijing's memorandum grossly distorted the truth about the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Just as on previous occasions, Beijing claimed that Vietnam is pursuing a so-called national policy of opposition to China and cast the blame for its very own crimes on Vietnam. It is all too obvious that Beijing is the party that has, for years now, caused constant tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border by conducting provocations, artillery shelling, and land-grabbing attacks, thus undermining the peaceful life of people in the border region. It is also the party that has deliberately maintained confrontation and prevented efforts to restore the time-honored friendship between the people of Vietnam and China.

Since the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the Chinese ruling circles have unceasingly conducted hostile activities against our people. Along with waging a multifaceted war of sabotage, they have recently started a border-nibbling war against Vietnam, unleashing fierce shelling and land-grabbing attacks. This has caused a tense and volatile situation in many areas of which Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen Province, is a practical and typical example of Beijing's crimes.

What is Beijing's aim in putting forward that memorandum at this time? Apart from casting the blame on Vietnam to agitate the Chinese people and soldiers, the said memorandum is also designed to boost the morale of the Pol Pot army remnants and other Cambodian reactionary groups that are weakening and fighting one another; to pressure Vietnam into give up its internationalist duty toward the Cambodian people; and, at the same time, to counter the trend toward peace and dialogue in Southeast Asia -- a trend foreseen by Beijing as unfavorable for its expansionist and hegemonist policy.

It is no coincidence that Beijing's memorandum started off by slandering Vietnam in connection with the Cambodian issue. All of its allegations, old and new, are aimed at nothing but covering up its arrogant disregard for the realistic situation and the aspirations of nations in the region. Most recently, on 18 February, Beijing again cooked up the story of Vietnam attempting to Vietnamize Cambodia.

Siding with Beijing, some persons of the ruling circles in Bangkok have also adopted an unrealistic attitude. They have repeatedly released slanders, making false accusations against Vietnam in connection with the issue of Cambodian refugees. Everyone knows that Beijing and Bangkok themselves have been using Cambodian refugees in Thailand to sabotage Cambodia's security. It is clearly seen that behind their odious propaganda smokescreen, Beijing and its followers are nurturing dark designs against the people of Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries. For example, the BANGKOK POST on 15 February reported that Thailand is deploying along the Cambodian border modern mobile radar units supplied by the United States to detect the adversary's fire.

Nevertheless, the situation in Cambodia is not developing according to the wishes of the expansionist and reactionary forces. The lackey Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups continue to be heavily punished while the so-called CGDK in its hideout on Thai soil is facing a new crisis that may lead not only to a direct confrontation between the opposing factions, but also to confrontation within each faction. Deeply worried by this, their masters are trying to prevent a total collapse of the so-called Cambodian resistance movement.

Dear comrades and friends, the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the statements by the spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and the introduction of the memorandum that falsely accused Vietnam of provoking China, invading Cambodia, and threatening Thailand's security reveal the dangerous designs and unchanged policy of hostility of the Chinese ruling circles against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. It is also necessary to note that Beijing has made false accusations in order to threaten counterattacks on an appropriate scale and at the appropriate time. This reminds our armed forces and people to constantly uphold vigilance.

As always, we cherish the friendship between the people of Vietnam and China and have, on many occasions, shown our goodwill and desire to restore that friendship and normalize bilateral relations. However, we have also highly resolved to defend Vietnam's independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; strengthen the special solidarity bloc among the three countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos; and thwart all the dark designs of hostile forces.

ARMY PAPER SCORES THAI 'SLANDERS' AGAINST SRV

BK200432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Feb 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 February commentary by Quang Loi: "Bangkok Should Adopt a Practical Outlook"]

[Text] Answering an interview by THE NATION on 16 February, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila again reiterated the allegation that Hanoi is Vietnamizing Cambodia by sending a large number of Vietnamese there.

He also unwarrantedly said that Hanoi is seeking a political solution in Cambodia to better impose a fait accompli concerning its presence in Cambodia. This is not the first time officials of the Bangkok administration have released blatant slanders against Vietnam. Not long ago, with the same bitter tone, Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri on 25 January unreasonably said that the main obstacle to the repatriation of Cambodian people is Vietnam, and that Vietnam wants many Cambodian people to leave their own country so as to facilitate the settlement of Vietnamese in Cambodia. To make it more persuasive Prasong also cooked up the story that some 700,000 Vietnamese have settled in Cambodia.

First, it is necessary to affirm that these odious slanders by the Bangkok ruling circles show their stubborn pursuance of a policy of confrontation and opposition to the developing trend of dialogue in the region. People cannot help but wonder why Thai officials, from Prasong Sunsiri to Sitthi Sawetsila, have, within a short period of time, directly slandered Vietnam in connection with the issue of Vietnamization of Cambodia and the issue of Cambodian refugees. Everyone knows that the proposals full of goodwill by the Indochinese countries, including that concerning the repatriation of Cambodian refugees, as mentioned in the communique of the 12th conference of the three countries' foreign ministers held recently in Vientiane, have won strong support from the world public.

The Vientiane communique points out under Article 5: The PRK is prepared to negotiate on the repatriation of Cambodian refugees presently living in Thailand. Pending this, the refugee camps should be moved away from the Thai-Cambodian border and placed altogether under the control of humanitarian organizations. Reactionary Cambodian forces should be denied control over these camps and their use for military purposes; and all armed elements should be expelled from the refugee camps. This correct, rational, and reasonable proposal is making a heavy impact on public opinion in the ASEAN countries, including Thailand, enabling them to see more clearly the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries in seeking a solution to the Cambodian issue. This has worried ultrarightist forces within the Bangkok ruling circles, prompting them to react blindly. Just as before, they have again resorted to their familiar trick of distortion, mudslinging, and slandering aimed at evading the serious proposals of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. In reality, as public opinion has pointed out, it is no one but Thailand that is hiding behind the refugee banner to provide the reactionary Cambodian army remnants with sanctuary, weapons, ammunition, provisions, and springboards for infiltration and criminal activities.

It is noteworthy that these slanderous allegations of the Thai foreign minister and the Thai National Security Council general were made at a time when the Chinese Foreign Ministry was sending a memorandum to the United Nations accusing Vietnam of launching an aggression against Cambodia and conducting armed provocations against China. It was not accidental that Thailand made groundless accusations against Vietnam immediately after the U.S. State Department had submitted to the U.S. Congress a report on the so-called violation of human rights in the world, in which it accused Vietnam of forcing tens of thousands of Cambodians to work for them at various fighting areas along the Thai-Cambodian border.

It is obvious that Bangkok is tailing after Washington in coordinating and launching a propaganda campaign against Vietnam, attempting to poison the dialogue atmosphere, and opposing the trend of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Beijing-Washington-Bangkok fabrication chorus, however, did not deceive anybody.

Public opinion is aware that behind the smokescreen of this wicked propaganda campaign, Bangkok and its masters are formulating plans to commit crimes against peoples in Cambodia and other Indochinese countries.

According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the Thai Supreme Command Headquarters in Bangkok has recently established a telecommunications line between Bangkok and the Kunming military region command to facilitate combat coordination between China and Thailand along the Thai-Cambodian border and the Vietnamese-Chinese border areas.

The BANGKOK POST on 15 February said Thailand is deploying the modern mobile radar firefinder provided by the United States at the Thai-Cambodian border area to detect firepower of the other side. All these acts have exposed the intention of Bangkok and its masters in Beijing and Washington to stir up the slanderous campaign against Vietnam.

Public opinion in ASEAN countries and Thailand has clearly expressed that negotiation is better than confrontation. Negotiation is a demand of the clear-sighted intellectuals. For the interests of their nation and for peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, the Bangkok ruling circles should have a realistic and correct policy responding positively to the constructive proposals full of goodwill of the three Indochinese countries.

BORDER RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH PRK

BK230542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] A grand ceremony was held in Hanoi this afternoon, 22 February, to exchange instruments of ratification on the SRV-PRK treaty of national border delimitation.

The treaty, signed in Phnom Penh on 27 December 1985, was ratified by the SRV Council of State on 30 January 1986 and by the PRK National Assembly on 7 February 1986.

Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and PRK Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Hen signed the protocol on the exchange of the instruments. Present at the ceremony were Minister Vo Dong Giang; (Le Kha), deputy head of the offices of the Council of State and the National Assembly; many high-ranking cadres of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and cadres of the Cambodian Embassy in Vietnam.

7TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRK AMITY TREATY MARKED

Economic, Political Ties 'Close'

BK181026 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Unattributed "article": "The Depth of SRV-PRK Relations"]

[Text] The SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation has entered its 8th year. After the provision of initial aid aimed at helping the Cambodian people overcome untold difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, since 1982 many agreements on economic and cultural cooperation between SRV and PRK ministries and central and local sectors have been signed to promote in-depth development of cooperation and to achieve practical results.

Practiced in the form of sisterhood between Vietnamese and Cambodian provinces and cities -- such as the sister city ties between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh, Quang Nam-Danang and Battambang, Long An and Svay Rieng, and so forth -- concrete assistance and cooperation have enabled many Cambodian localities to bring their own strengths into full play, promote production, stabilize the people's living conditions, and maintain political security and public order firmly. Proceeding from a society in ruins and a backward, anachronistic economy, having to cope daily with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by hostile forces, and facing seemingly insurmountable difficulties, the Cambodian people, with their traditional industriousness and creativity and with comprehensive assistance from various fraternal and friendly countries, have scored many great achievements in all domains, increasingly stabilizing the country's position.

Cambodia's development is closely linked with its economic and cultural cooperation with Vietnam. The effectiveness of the close, pure SRV-PRK relations in all fields has helped further tighten and strengthen the fraternal militant solidarity between the two peoples as well as the traditional solidarity among Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, thereby increasing their overall strength and enabling them to frustrate any dark scheme of imperialist, expansionist forces.

On 27 December 1985, the SRV and PRK signed a border agreement aimed at building a border of lasting peace and friendship between the two countries and contributing to implementation of the SRV-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed in February 1979. Like the other regulations related to the three Indochinese countries' border issue, this agreement has helped constantly strengthen the PRK-SRV-LPDR strategic alliance and regional peace.

Another special event was the sixth session of the chairmen of the SRV, PRK, and LPDR committees for economic and cultural cooperation, which was held in Hanoi recently. At this session, the three sides signed an accord on the 1986-90 economic, cultural, and scientific and technical cooperation program. Built on the basic formula of ceaselessly promoting cooperation, this program provides for concentrating efforts on agriculture, forestry, and fishery, with emphasis on grain and foodstuff production. The program stresses cooperation in forest exploitation; in the processing of agricultural, forestry, and special products; and in the production of consumer goods. The program also calls for the broadening of trade; mutual assistance in production, export, and import activities; promotion of cooperation in communications and transportation; application of initial measures to organize the exploitation of mineral products; attachment of importance to basic survey, prospecting, and exploration, research on and application of science and technology; and training of cadres and workers.

To create conditions for the development of economic cooperation, the three committee chairmen agreed that the three countries must coordinate in the period ahead to amend and perfect principles, policies, and the new mechanism of management in the relations of cooperation among the PRK, LPDR, and SRV, and they must coordinate and assist one another to broaden economic relations with other countries, especially the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Time and reality have proven the precious values of the special relations between the SRV and PRK as well as the relations of special alliance among the three Indochinese countries. The Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao peoples will forever cultivate their friendship and comprehensive cooperation in the interests of each country and in their common interests, thereby causing the centuries-old tree of friendship and cooperation to remain evergreen and bear fruit.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW180757 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18 -- The Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation is a fine result of the close and time-honoured friendship and solidarity between the two nations in their millenary history of national construction and defence and their common struggle for national salvation, says the daily NHAN DAN today in an editorial marking the 7th anniversary of the treaty.

The paper continues: Over the past seven years, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin have made big efforts in their marvelous national rebirth and in their victorious struggle against the enemy's adventurous schemes and acts... The international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has constantly increased, and constitutes an important factor to guarantee peace, stability and cooperation in South-east Asia."

The paper goes on: "In the spirit of this treaty, the bilateral relationship has further developed in both depth and quality and has brought substantial results. The military victories of the 1984-1985 dry season, which wiped out a series of hideouts of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border not only illustrated the rapid growth of the Kampuchean Army and people but was added proof of the militant solidarity and coordination between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean armies and people. The volume of goods exchanges has increased year after year. Likewise, bilateral economic cooperation has also developed at the central as well as regional levels. The cooperation in personnel training has also expanded.

Generally speaking, cooperation has broadened in all fields as was illustrated by the newly signed agreement on aid and cooperation. The conferment of high Vietnamese distinctions on Kampuchean Party General Secretary Heng Samrin and other leaders of the Kampuchean party and government are a new illustration of the splendid special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea, NHAN DAN concludes.

INDONESIAN GROUP DEPARTS AFTER CAMBODIAN TALKS

HK211508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1451 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 21 (AFP) -- The Indonesian component of a joint Vietnamese-Indonesian working group left here today following a day of talks that reliable sources said had focussed primarily on the Cambodian conflict.

Vietnamese and Indonesian officials here refused to comment on the working group's discussions. But reliable sources said Cambodia had been the main subject of yesterday's talks.

The Vietnamese side was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and the Indonesian side by Foreign Ministry Political Affairs Director Nana Sutresna. The group has met once before, in Jakarta in December last year, also in an atmosphere of the utmost secrecy.

Diplomats here said the results of this second round of talks may have a bearing on the projected visit to Hanoi by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, which has been already postponed several times for a variety of reasons.

Mr Mokhtar said earlier this year that a second round of working group discussions would probably be necessary before he would visit Vietnam.

The first meeting led to a slight narrowing of the gap between the two sides on Cambodia, according to a senior official of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Vo Dong Giang. However, diplomats here said the first meeting had stalled over whether the Khmer Rouge faction of the Cambodian resistance should be involved in any eventual "national reconciliation" in Cambodia.

There was no indication today of any progress at the second round of talks towards settling the Khmer Rouge question. The tripartite resistance movement is fighting some 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops deployed in Cambodia to protect the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh.

The Indonesian component of the working group represents the six-nation non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which supports the Cambodian resistance, while Vietnam represents the three communist countries of Indochina.

NHAN DAN MARKS INDOCHINESE SUMMIT ANNIVERSARY

BK220345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Feb 86

[NHAN DAN 22 February editorial: "Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia Militant Solidarity and Comprehensive Cooperation Is Everlasting"]

[Text] Three years ago, on 23 February 1983, the Lao-Cambodian-Vietnamese summit was held in Vientiane, the LPDR's capital.

Arising from the vital interests of each nation and in clear recognition of the extreme importance of solidarity and cooperation among the three countries, the leaders of the three countries considered and unanimously set forth measures to strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among the three nations in national construction and defense.

The summit statement solemnly declared: Solidarity and cooperation among the three countries is aimed at helping one another build and defend their countries and at contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. It is not meant to oppose any country.

The peoples of the three countries are very happy to see that the statement of the Indochinese summit in 1983 has become a reality and has developed its great role in intensifying the strength of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, thus making a contribution to improving the regional situation.

Although the imperialists, expansionists, and reactionaries have colluded with one another to fiercely counterattack and used many cruel and insidious maneuvers to recover their lost positions in Indochina, the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples with their revolutionary vigilance and consistent militant solidarity, have successively defeated the enemy's border land-grabbing war and multifaceted war of sabotage to win considerable victories.

The resounding victories of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces together with the Vietnamese volunteer troops in smashing the enemy bases in the 1984-85 dry season have demonstrated the rapid maturity of the Cambodian revolution. They are the common victories of the troops and peoples of the three countries.

The comprehensive bilateral and trilateral cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit has developed both in breadth and in depth. Fruitful cooperation among the central governments and the various sectors and localities has accelerated. Hundreds of projects of cooperation in many fields have been completed. They have brought about more realistic results with every passing day and have helped overcome difficulties, intensify economic potential, and develop culture in each individual country.

The sixth conference of the economic cooperation commissions of the three countries recently held in Hanoi set forth the program for cooperation in 1986 and subsequent years. This is a new effort to strengthen the special friendship and comprehensive cooperation among the three fraternal nations.

In the international arena, the three countries unite and closely coordinate with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to expound the foreign policy of peace, national independence, friendship, and cooperation. The proposals full of goodwill made by the three countries at the various conferences of the three foreign ministers, especially at the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences, to peacefully settle the regional and world problems, have gained the sympathy of and been supported by broad segments of the world public.

The official friendly visits made by the party and state leaders to one another's countries, the various bilateral and trilateral conferences, the signed agreements and accords, and the activities exchanged among the various sectors were the result of the great efforts to constantly consolidate and develop the especially bright and traditional relations among the three nations on the Indochinese peninsula.

The position and strength of the revolution in each country and of the three countries is now stronger than ever before. The balance of forces in the region is constantly changing to the advantage of the forces of revolution, democracy, and progress. A trend toward dialogue, peace, friendship, and cooperation is appearing in the region.

Although the enemies still have many insidious plots and tricks, their hostile policy against the three countries' peoples will certainly be totally defeated.

Development is in keeping with the law of history and responds to human aspirations and reason. The three Indochinese peoples' just cause is steadily advancing and nothing can reverse it. The vigorous growth of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian revolution is an extremely important factor in guaranteeing peace, security, stability, and cooperation in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

We warmly greet the fine achievements of faithful militant solidarity and exemplary comprehensive cooperation among the peoples of the three fraternal countries. Our people pledge to cooperate always with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples to develop this valuable tradition and to do their utmost so that the friendship strenuously cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh -- the respected and beloved leaders of the three nations -- remains fresh and everlasting. This will result in every greater contributions to the common struggle of the Southeast Asian and world peoples for the noble goals of the era -- peace, national independence, and social progress.

CORAZON AQUINO 'INAUGURAL SPEECH' 25 FEBRUARY

HK250355 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0303 GMT 25 Feb 86

["Inaugural speech" by Corazon Aquino Live from Club Filipino, Manila -- capitalized passages in Tagalog]

[Text] MY BELOVED BROTHERS AND SISTERS, I THANK YOU FOR THE POWER WHICH YOU HAVE VESTED IN ME ON THIS DAY AND I GIVE MY PLEDGE TO DEDICATE ALL MY EFFORTS TO SERVING YOU. It is fitting and proper that as the rights and liberty of our people were taken away at midnight 14 years ago, the people should formally recover these lost rights and liberty in the full light of day. [applause] Ninoy believed that only the united strength of a people would suffice to overturn a tyranny so evil and so well organized. And so the brutal murder of Ninoy should bring about that unity and strength and the phenomenon of people power. [applause] That power and Lakes ng Bayan [nation's strength] have [words indistinct], the honor of our military who have (?shown) their freedom and today has established a government to [words indistinct] of the people's rights and liberty. [Sentence indistinct]

[Words indistinct] when Marcos destroyed the republic 14 years ago. [applause] through courage and unity, through the power of the people, we are home again.

And now I would like to appeal to everybody to work for national reconciliation which is what we all came back to work for. [applause] I would like to [words indistinct] a really magnanimous [words indistinct], so I call on all the countrymen of ours who are not yet with us to join us at the earliest possible time so that together we can (?reunite) our beautiful country. [applause]

FINALLY I HAVE A REQUEST TO MAKE OF YOU, THAT WE CONTINUE OUR PRAYERS TO ASK GOD TO HELP US, ESPECIALLY DURING THESE DAYS [words indistinct].

And if you will all (?agree), [words indistinct] at this time. [applause]

SALVADOR LAUREL 'INAUGURAL SPEECH' 25 FEBRUARY

HK250424 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0254 GMT 25 Feb 86

["Inaugural speech" by Salvador Laurel -- live from Club Filipino, Manila]

[Text] My countrymen, in the name of the Filipino people and in obedience to your expressed sovereign will, I accept, in all modesty, your solemn trust that has been vested in me at this historic and crucial hour. (applause) I firmly believe that as God created man, so man created government. God created man so men may work for God's greater glory, and people created government so government may protect their God-given rights to ensure their safety and promote their welfare and happiness. [applause] I firmly believe that governments derive their power from the freely given consent of people. When a government therefore no longer serves the people's interests, when the powers they have delegated to the government is exercised against their sovereign will, it is [words indistinct] of the people's power to withdraw its consent and give it to another that will serve them better. [applause] I borrow the venerable words of Thomas Jefferson during this critical hour: Prudence indeed dictates that government long established should not be changed [words indistinct].

As experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer while evil [words indistinct] to right themselves by abolishing the [words indistinct]. But we have now [words indistinct] of abuses and usurpation, pursuing the [word indistinct] object [words indistinct] to reduce them and break them under absolute despotism. Their right -- it is their duty to throw off such government and provide new (?guides) for their future security. [as received] [applause]

Convinced of our people's clamor for a new democratic social order based on truth and justice, freedom and democracy, morality and [words indistinct] in the public service. I call upon all our people to unite and support this new leadership which they themselves have made possible in their finest hour through their unflagging display of the greatest courage, pugnacity, and determination to liberate themselves from an unwanted regime. [applause] For where in the world will you find a people like our people charging against tanks without arms but only with (?prudence)? Where in the world will you find such a brave people who will place their bodies between two contending rival groups just to regain their freedom without bloodshed? Where in the world will you witness such readiness in a people to risk life and limb just to bring about change without violence? There is no people like the Filipino people. [applause]

As vice president, I can only pledge in return for this magnificent display of [word indistinct] and patriotism, to work together with our new president as I have never worked before. I pledge with her to serve the people, serve them (?best), serve them well and serve them [words indistinct]. This I shall do humbly as a public trust for the highest good, without fear or favor. May the good Lord continue to guide and sustain our benighted people to the (?doors) of a better day, [words indistinct], praise the Lord. We love him, we pray to him, and we [words indistinct]. [applause]

AQUINO NAMES CABINET APPOINTMENTS, COMMITTEES

HK250406 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0249 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Appointments of "cabinet" posts by Corazon Aquino -- live from Club Filipino, Manila]

[Text] Whereas we have today, February 25, 1986, established a new government that is truly democratic and (?sincere) which restores [word indistinct] the sovereign will of the people expressed so eloquently in the February 7, 1986 election;

Whereas the establishment of this new government will not be complete unless all the various critical governmental functions are entrusted to the hands of principled men and women whose only motivation is service to the Filipino people;

Whereas the [words indistinct] governmental functions [words indistinct] qualified and selfless men and women, [words indistinct] considering the necessity to protect vital documents and conserve the resources of the nation;

Now therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me, as president of the Republic of the Philippines and pursuant to the mandate of the Filipino people, I hereby appoint Salvador Laurel as prime minister designate [crowd cheers] and Juan Ponce Enrile as minister of national defense [cheers, chanting]. I hereby promote Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos to full general [cheers], and appoint him as chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. [cheers]

Further, I hereby create the following task force committees: No 1, foreign affairs; No 2, justice; No 3, finance; No 4, education; No 5, (?chief) of [word indistinct]; No 6, Central Bank; No 7, local government; and No 8, labor. Thank you very much. [cheers, applause]

AFP REPORT ON AQUINO SWEARING IN CEREMONY

HK250356 Hong Kong AFP in English 0343 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Corazon Aquino, the widow who challenged President Marcos' 20-year grip on power, was Tuesday sworn in as president of the Philippines by her supporters to cap a three-day-old rebellion. She was sworn in at 10:40 a.m. (0240 GMT) by Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee in the plush suburban Club Philippino, packed with a largely elite crowd in dress white and yellow, Mrs. Aquino's campaign color.

Prominent in the crowd were rebel army leaders Juan Ponce Enrile, former Defence Minister and Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who flew by helicopter gunship to the club from their nearby rebel headquarters in suburban Camp Crame. A senior U.S. diplomat, First Secretary Earle Scarlett was also present, but said he was there in an unofficial capacity.

The rebels who back Mrs. Aquino's claim that she was cheated out of victory in the February 7 presidential election launched their revolt on Saturday and have gained strength despite efforts by Mr. Marcos to clamp down.

Applause erupted and the national anthem rang out as Mrs. Aquino, widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, arrived with her five children, all dressed in yellow. They were flanked by Mr. Enrile and Mrs. Aquino's vice-presidential running-mate, Salvador Laurel. "I and Senator Laurel are taking our oath in the name of the Philippine people," said Mrs. Aquino, who was sworn in after her runningmate.

President Ferdinand Marcos, insistent that he will hold onto the presidency for another six-year term despite mounting pressure here and in Washington to step down, planned to stage his own inauguration Tuesday at his palace.

Eyewitnesses described the atmosphere at Mrs. Aquino's swearing-in as electric with hundreds of supporters on their feet cheering and shouting "Cory, Cory." The jubilation spilled over outside the club where another 3,000 people gathered. The 53-year-old Mrs. Aquino, hatless and in a simple yellow short dress, declared immediately that Mr. Laurel would be prime minister of her government. She said that Mr. Enrile would be her minister of defence, and Lt. Gen. Ramos would be the Armed Forces chief of staff.

Tears sparkled in Mrs. Aquino's eyes as she was sworn in to the position which had been sought by her husband known popularly as Ninoy, assassinated at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983, as he returned to lead the opposition to Mr. Marcos. Her daughter Christina wept as Mrs. Aquino stressed that the "dictatorship" of Mr. Marcos could not have been toppled without the death of her husband. "Ninoy believed and it took the murder of Ninoy to bring about unity and the phenomenon of people power -- that power which has toppled a dictatorship," she said.

But, despite the tears, she remained calm and smiling throughout the ceremony, witnesses said.

As Mrs. Aquino had prepared to leave her house in suburban Quezon City for the ceremony, fighting erupted at a television transmission tower nearby. Witnesses said the fighting broke out about 300 meters (1,000 feet) from the Aquino home when 60 rebel soldiers tried to storm the tower held by about 30 pro-Marcos troops who fired down on them with M-16's. Unconfirmed reports said one civilian and one rebel soldier died in the firefight. However, the National Orthopedic Hospital said four men had been admitted, but it believed that only one who was seriously wounded in the head came from the area of the fighting.

FRENCH DIPLOMATS ATTEND AQUINO INAUGURATION

HK250748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Two French diplomats were present Tuesday when Corazon Aquino was sworn in as Philippines president, witnesses said. The two on hand were Embassy First-Secretary Bruce Bourdon and Military Attache Rene Delbove, the witnesses said. Their presence followed the announcement by French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius that the French Government "is on the side" of Mrs. Aquino who says that President Ferdinand Marcos cheated her of victory in the February 7 presidential election.

No foreign diplomats were present at a ceremony in the heavily fortified presidential palace when Mr. Marcos took the oath of office, witnesses said. Mr. Fabius was the first Western head of government to announce publicly his explicit support for Mrs. Aquino and among the first to denounce publicly what he said were the "massive frauds" that characterized the election.

CARDINAL SIN CONGRATULATES AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK251107 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Philippine church leader Jaime Cardinal Sin today congratulated the "new government" of Corazon Aquino and said he was praying for the safety of her supporters battling the soldiers loyal to President Ferdinand Marcos. The Manila archbishop issued the statement in a telephone interview aired by a rebel-held television station a few hours after Mr. Marcos was officially sworn in as president, and Mrs. Aquino was sworn in by her supporters. I pledge support to the new government headed by Mrs. Corazon Aquino, Doy (her vice president and Prime Minister Salvador) Laurel and (rebel military leader General Fidel) Ramos and I congratulate them on their victory," the cardinal said.

To Mrs. Aquino's civilian supporters and military reformists who mutinied and pledged allegiance to her, Cardinal Sin said he was "praying for all of you" in the struggle against "the forces of evil." He appealed for calm and said that "violence and bloodshed" should be avoided as there were sporadic clashes between loyalist troops and the rebels in the capital.

Analysts said that Cardinal Sin -- spiritual leader of this predominantly Roman Catholic nation of 54 million people -- was influential in the drafting of a recent Catholic bishops' statement condemning as fraudulent the February 7 election won by Mr. Marcos.

AMBASSADOR TO PRC RESIGNS IN SUPPORT OF AQUINO

HK250914 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0905 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Here is a newsflash fresh from the wire right here in the FEBC newsroom: In Peking, the Philippines Ambassador to China, Fortunato Abat, resigned, saying he wanted to give Aquino a free hand in forming a new government. Abat, a former Army General who was appointed to the post by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1982, issued a statement of support for Aquino's provisional administration by the entire staff of the Philippine Embassy in Peking.

MARCOS SWORN IN; TOLENTINO, VIRATA ABSENT

HK250732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0706 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos, his support crumbling, was sworn in Tuesday to a new six-year term in his tightly guarded palace in the absence of foreign diplomats, his vice president and his prime minister. "No man can be more proud than I am at the moment," the 68-year-old Mr Marcos, who has ruled here for two decades, said in a brief speech after he took the oath of office before Supreme Court Chief Justice Ramon Aquino.

Outside the palace in downtown Manila, guarded by tanks and heavily armed loyalist troops, Mr Marcos faced a growing clamor for him to step down and a mounting death toll from clashes between his supporters and rebel forces.

Live broadcast of the inauguration on three television stations was cut off at exactly noon (0400 GMT), with intense automatic rifle fire heard at the same time around a suburban transmitting tower attacked by rebel troops, witnesses said.

Public Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito said that Mr Marcos' vice-president Arturo Tolentino and Prime Minister Cesar Virata could not attend the ceremony because they were barred by rebel troops from leaving their homes. The rebels are supporting opposition leader Corazon Aquino, who claims that Mr Marcos stole the February 7 presidential election through massive poll fraud. She staged her own inauguration earlier Tuesday.

Mr Marcos entered the palace ceremonial hall to a military march 10 minutes before the inauguration was to start and was applauded by some 500 supporters who chanted "Marcos still." Combat troops guarded the hall and were seen behind sandbags at the palace balconies.

The ceremony was also attended by Mr Marcos' wife Imelda Marcos in a white gown, his son Ferdinand Junior, a reserve military officer in combat fatigues, and daughters Imee Manotoc, a member of Parliament, and Irene Araneta. As Mr Marcos appeared on the balcony, some 3,000 people waving tiny Philippine flags outside chanted "martial law, martial law."

Marcos supporters who attended the ceremony were seen fighting with jeering pro-opposition crowds who stoned them from outside the barricades around the palace while troops nearby made no move to intervene.

No foreign diplomats were invited to the inauguration after many said they would boycott the ceremony. Palace aides earlier said the affair was to be formal but most of the guests were in casual clothes and shoes. Many were teenagers in rubber shoes, who were served only water and soft drinks.

The rebels, led by Defense Minister Jean Ponce Enrile and top military chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, have been gaining widespread support since they launched their rebellion against Mr Marcos on Saturday. The United States has called on Mr Marcos to step down and a flood of defections has been reported in the military and foreign service.

The president's own spokesman has urged him to resign and his campaign manager, National Assembly Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, reportedly fled to Hong Kong.

Mr. Marcos, who said Monday that his family was "cowering in fear" in the palace, declared a state of emergency and a dawn-to-dusk curfew but neither had much effect on the rebels. He has said he was considering announcing martial law.

Pro-Marcos troops and tanks manned palace access roads which were blocked with barbed wire barricades. Guests at Tuesday's inauguration walked all the way to the gate, where they were frisked twice by palace guards.

Mr. Enrile said he had a morning telephone conversation with Mr. Marcos but denied the embattled chief of state wanted to reach an agreement with him and declined to say whether they discussed the president fleeing. He told journalists that he and Mr. Marcos were scheduled to talk later in the day but did not elaborate "since this is something I cannot talk about."

Marcos Inaugural Speech

HK250510 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0432 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Speech by Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos at the presidential inauguration ceremony in the ceremonial hall of Malacanang Palace -- live -- first portion inaudible due to technical fault on station's outside line]

[Text]... [Passage indistinct] of colonialization. We now suddenly discover the [words indistinct] of freedom. We will not only love freedom, but exercise it, and do exercise it in the [words indistinct] utilization of the powers which is vested in the presidency of the republic. [applause] [Passage indistinct] our devotion to duty and our commitment to democracy. [words indistinct]

I say to you, as I say to everybody else, that we will overcome! [prolonged applause, cheers]

[Words indistinct] may the almighty, er, [words indistinct] a united people [words indistinct] a future which will be bright and prosperous, and best of all, a future which is of our own making. [cheers, applause]

As I take the oath today as president of the Republic, I can promise you only one thing -- that the powers of the presidency shall be exercised [words indistinct] to free our people from the [word indistinct] of the old [word indistinct] and vices, and we will [words indistinct] will utilize the powers of the presidency in order that we can lead our people [words indistinct] security in this land. Thank you. [prolonged applause, cheers]

SEVERAL TOP OFFICIALS REPORTED IN HONG KONG

HK250525 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Feb 86

At least four of President Marcos' top officials are reported to have fled to Hong Kong. They include the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Nicenor Yniguez, the man who proclaimed Mr Marcos's victory after the presidential election. Mr Yniguez, who is said to be accompanied by two bodyguards, was seen having breakfast in a Tsimshatsui East [Kowloon] hotel. Details of the fleeing officials were given by a caller to Nick Bailey on RTHK's open line program.

[Begin caller recording] We have here the Metropolitan Manila Vice Governor Mathay, we have the Speaker of the National Assembly Nicanor Yniguez, we have the president of Philippine Airlines Ramon Cruz Jr, and we have Mr Tandoco, who is an equally important officer in the Philippine Government. They are presently staying at various hotels here in Hong Kong and Kowloon. I would say some came Saturday and the others came Sunday. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT RADIO QUOTES PRAVDA ON U.S. OBJECTIVES

HK220214 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0200 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] The Soviet daily PRAVDA has said the United States is determined to keep a military and economic grip on the Philippines. In an article, the paper said the U.S. had interfered in the Philippines' internal affairs since President Marcos claimed victory in the recently held polls. PRAVDA attacked the U.S. policy as a propaganda cover for Washington's major political objective, to retain its positions in the Philippines.

RAMOS APPEALS TO TROOPS NOT TO ATTACK CAMP CRAME

HK241601 Manila Far East Broadcasting Comapny in English 1445 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Message of deputy Armed Forces Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos -- Live -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] Officers and military leaders are under threat, are probably being forced to carry out these orders under some kind of a restraint or hostage kind of situation, and I therefore would like to prove to all that the personnel of the Scout Rangers Regiment are not all loyal to Mr Marcos. In fact, we have here behind us the following junior officers of the Scout Rangers Regiment that have arrived in Camp Crame after escaping from Fort Bonifacio tonight: These are Lieutenant (Padilla) of the PMA [Philippine Military Academy] class of '83 [applause], Lieutenant Miranda of the class of '85 [applause], Lieutenant (Lumbay) of the class of '85 [applause], Lieutenant (Juan) of the class of '84 [applause], Lieutenant (Lacom) of the class of '85 [applause], Lieutenant (Arugay) of the class of '84 [applause], Lieutenant (Camis) of the class of '85 [applause], Lieutenant (Adriatico) of the class of '84 and Lieutenant (Capiz) of the class of '82. [applause]

I have been told by these young lieutenants that there is intense demoralization and this concerns the Scout Rangers Regiment because of these orders being given to them to carry out which are harsh if not inhuman. There are additional officers who are with us here tonight. They have just arrived. We have here Lieutenant (Juna) of the class of '84, Lieutenant (Josefa) of the class of '83, Lieutenant (Arugay) whom I have already mentioned. [words indistinct] [cheers and applause] who have joined us from the ranks of the First Scout Rangers Regiment of General (Brunner).

So, countrymen, ladies and gentlemen, the very important message that we have for everyone is that, in so far as the First Scout Ranger Regiment is concerned, is to disobey orders, not carry out anything that will inflict harm, body injury and violence upon the people's power. My countrymen who are there, my fellow Filipinos, you will only be hurting them and they are doing nothing except to protect the success and the victory of the people over the discredited regime for Mr Marcos and Mr Ver.

So, ladies and gentlemen, that is our very special appeal for all comrades of the Scout Rangers Regiment. If you come to us, if you do not do anything at all, if you lay down your arms, if you disobey your orders, you will be welcomed by us as fellow liberators of the Filipino people. [applause]

And now, I have a special appeal to the women, the mothers, the girlfriends, the wives and sisters, the grandfathers and grandmothers and brothers of all the people whom they value in life, let us join the people's rally. Let us make phone calls to those who can do something about this. Let us join in helping preserve these young men who are the hope of our fatherland from an untimely and useless death if General Brunner, as prodded by Mr Marcos and General Ver, carry out their illegal orders to attack Camp Crame.

That is our special appeal to the loved ones of these young lieutenants as well as to the young lieutenants out there who are still in a very precarious situation. And so, I would like to address one more appeal to whoever gave this order, to cancel, nullify, reverse; otherwise remove and withdraw these orders to attack Camp Crame.

And lastly, we appeal to our people, you who are out there, and the people's power, continue to be the indispensable ingredients in the success of our people's revolution. It is not us alone, it is you mostly, and it is totally the combination of our cooperation and collaboration and unity which has produced success in the revolution of the people against Mr Marcos and Mr Ver. Thank you very much.

[Unidentified speaker] That is one appeal of General Ramos to which we have listened. This is brought to you by Decision '86.

MARCOS-VER FORCES TO BE MET WITH AIR ATTACKS

HK242100 Hong Kong AFP in English 2059 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- A rebel leader today said that his men would demolish with air attacks any government forces trying to attack their headquarters or a rebel-held television station. "Henceforth any Marcos-Ver armored vehicles, or tanks or artillery piece headed for Camp Crame, Camp Aguinaldo or TV station Channel 4 will be demolished by air attacks," Brigadier General Ramon Farolan, designated commanding general of the rebel forces said in a live interview on the television station. He said he was quoting an order from another rebel leader, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos.

Brig. Gen Farolan added that the rebels had air superiority over the forces still loyal to President Marcos. Earlier, Lt. Gen. Ramos had announced that an air force fighter wing had joined the rebels.

The former government television station, seized by rebel troops Monday, repeatedly broadcast through the night reports of truckloads of troops and at one point two tanks approaching Camp Crame, the rebel headquarters and the adjacent Camp Aguinaldo, but reporters at the scene said no troops had arrived. The television said that pro-Marcos military, armed but in civilian clothes, had also been seen heading for the area in unmarked cars, and warned the hundreds of thousands of people gathered round the Camp Crame staging a peaceful protection blockade to look out for infiltrators.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS FIRE ON CROWDS AT MALACANANG

HK250052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0048 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Government troops guarding the Malacanang Palace opened fire early today on a group of cheering demonstrators. Eyewitnesses said several people were hit. Pools of blood and spent cartridges littered the street after the shooting, which lasted several minutes. The crowd of about 2,000 supporters of opposition leader Corazon Aquino fled in panic. Several of them were trampled in the crush. Witnesses said private cars took the casualties to hospital. Troops told reporters who were interviewing people at the scene to leave the area. The soldiers fired several shots in the air to enforce the order.

ARMY'S 'MOST ELITE UNIT' JOINS NEW ARMED FORCES

HK250208 Manila Far East Broadcasting System in English 0059 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we would like to hook-up with Channel 4 with this very important announcement:

[Unidentified speaker] [Passage indistinct] Armed Forces of the Philippines have come over to our side. [Words indistinct] last night the entire Philippine Military Academy with 707 cadets and hundreds of officers and enlisted personnel joined the new Armed Forces of the Philippines. This morning we are happy to announce to you that the entire 1st Scout Ranger Regiment of the Philippine Army, the most elite unit in the Philippine Army, is now with us. [applause]

The Scout Rangers have been ordered to consolidate at Fort Bonifacio [words indistinct] to wait further orders. And the information is that they have complied with this instruction.

We also have [words indistinct] another major component of the Armed Forces, and this is the 1st Air Division of the Philippine Air Force [applause]. This unit is responsible for the air defense of the Philippine [words indistinct]. [Applause] The 3d Air Division of the Philippine Air Force under Brigadier General [name indistinct] is in Zamboanga City. It is responsible for providing all sorts of air support in the entire Mindanao area. It has also declared its loyalty to the people by joining us. [applause]

Normal activities at the municipal airport and the Manila International Airport are being resumed, and this is because the Aviation Security Command [Avsecom] has also returned to us. [applause]

We have now designated General (Nori Senor) of the Philippine Air Force as the acting commanding officer of the Avsecom, Vice Brigadier General [passage indistinct].

[Announcer] Ladies and gentlemen, we seem to have a little problem there on the tie-up we are having Channel 4 on the periodic appearance of both Minister Enrile and General Ramos. Are we still on tie-up with Channel 4? Ok, then.

Well, ladies and gent'emen, you just heard part of the [word indistinct] of the periodic TV appearances of the duo, Gen Ramos and Minister Enrile, for information and dissemination of important items. We would like to rehash some of the points mentioned by Minister Enrile and Gen Ramos. For example, the part on the Manila International Airport and the domestic airport, the general said that both places are back to normal operation.

[Following passage in Tagalog] Regular schedules of flight arrivals and departures are back on at both the international and domestic airports. Colonel [Nori Senor] has been appointed acting commander of Avsecom. Gen Ramos also issued rules on loyalty and support for the new AFP which stands for Armed Forces of the People. [Following passage in English] In sum, the general said that there is a consolidation now of no less of 85 percent of the entire AFP, Armed Forces of the People, taking orders and responding to the instructions of Gen Ramos.

Minister Enrile also denied what was declared by Mr Marcos last night in his appearance on three channels that a third force will be formed with the appearance of Gen Ramos and Minister Enrile [as heard] [Following passage in Tagalog] in which he said that the two men are only riding on Cory's bandwagon. He gave assurances that there will be no third force, no junta which will be formed. This is now a loyalist, or a reformist group expressing support for the newly elected tandem Vice President Doy Laurel and President Cory Aquino. Gen Ramos also repeated this, and Minister Enrile thanked people everywhere, especially those around Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo, Channels 4 and 7. He said we are united in our true mission by means of people power. Gen Ramos also said the entire Philippine Military Academy with 700 cadets and no less than 100 of the staff and faculty members have now expressed their support for the new AFP.

TANKS HEADED FOR MANILA 'NEUTRALIZED' BY REBELS

OW250311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb. 25 KYODO -- A ten-tank column manned by pro-Marcos forces headed for Manila was "neutralized" by rebel helicopter gunships, a rebel spokesman said Tuesday. The spokesman, Col. Honesto Isleta, made the announcement during a telephone interview over a television station controlled by rebel military forces and supporters of Mrs. Corazon Aquino.

He said that the tank column came from Camp Servillano Aquino, army regional headquarters, Tarlac Province, in Central Luzon.

The spokesman urged civilians manning barricades at the northern approaches of Manila to remain vigilant and to stay in their places.

ENRILE CALLS FOR MARCOS SURRENDER TO AVOID BATTLE

HK250838 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Philippine rebel leaders Tuesday threatened to storm the palace of beleaguered President Ferdinand Marcos if he refused to step down, but said the situation could be resolved politically if he surrendered. If Mr. Marcos surrendered with his "holdout forces" at the heavily-guarded palace, "we can settle this politically," Juan Ponce Enrile told reporters at rebel headquarters.

Mr. Enrile was Tuesday named defence minister in the provisional government set up by opposition-proclaimed President Corazon Aquino.

Fidel Ramos, named Armed Forces chief of staff by Mrs. Aquino, echoed the call for Mr. Marcos to step down and allow a peaceful transition of power, but warned that their forces would "likely" storm the palace if he refused. He said earlier today that they had the support of 85 percent of the armed forces and were in control of Manila International Airport.

Ten retired generals, including former Armed Forces chief of staff Lt Gen Jesus Vargas today appealed in a statement to all troops who had stayed loyal to Mr Marcos to join the "new armed forces" headed by Lt Gen Ramos. The statement said it was now clear that the political situation in the country was a "confrontation between the forces of status quo and change." "This could be your finest hour," the statement added. "We urge you to make it so."

REBEL FORCES REOCCUPY CAMP AGUINALDO 25 FEBRUARY

HK251113 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Rebel forces today recaptured a second key Manila military camp without a shot being fired, a spokesman for rebel leader Juan Ponce Enrile said today. Troops loyal to President Ferdinand Marcos who had been in the Camp Aguinaldo complex drove off, the spokesman said, adding that he did not know how many troops had left. Mr. Enrile moved back into his Defence Ministry offices inside the camp, while Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos took over the office of Mr. Marcos' Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, the spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The rebels had earlier held both Camp Aguinaldo and the nearby Camp Crame, but consolidated their forces in Camp Crame Sunday, saying Camp Aguinaldo was vulnerable to artillery attacks. But today, claiming the support of 90 percent of the air force, they said they were safe from any such attack.

Mr. Enrile was Mr. Marcos' defence minister until Saturday, when he and Lt. Gen. Ramos said they were deserting him for opposition leader Corazon Aquino. Mrs. Aquino was sworn in as president by her supporters Tuesday, and named Mr. Enrile her defence minister, with Lt. Gen. Ramos Armed Forces chief of staff.

AFP REVIEWS LOYALIST-REBEL CLASHES IN MANILA

HK251300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Sporadic street fighting which claimed at least 12 lives Tuesday abated later in the day, but tension remained high at points where crowds of civilians jeered loyalist troops. The bloodiest battle, which began just after Mrs. Corazon Aquino was proclaimed president, claimed nine lives and left 11 wounded at a police station in the business district of Makati.

A more prolonged fight for control of a suburban television transmission tower simmered down to an impasse and then negotiations mid-afternoon, when rebel troops agreed to escort the loyalists back to the presidential palace after failing to persuade them to defect. Red Cross officials who joined the safe-passage escort said three had died in the battle, all loyalists.

The Makati battle, police said, started when a police sergeant loyal to Mrs. Aquino and six civilian accomplices raided the municipal police headquarters, seized a policewoman hostage then tried to flee. Six of the seven raiders and the hostage were among those who died in a hail of gunfire in the square in front of the station, they said.

Elsewhere in the city, unconfirmed reports said loyalist troops guarding tanks opened fire when jeered at by crowds, but no deaths were reported. Tension continued on the barricaded approaches to the white-walled presidential palace, where seven "people's power" demonstrators and a NEWSWEEK journalist were injured by gunfire Monday night. Eyewitnesses said the negotiated retreat of the transmission tower troops was the second of the day. They said marine reinforcements blocked by some 20,000 people also refused to join the rebels but accepted an escorted retreat to the palace.

NHK TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH ENRILE 25 FEBRUARY

OW251305 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Telephone interview between Philippine Defense Minister Enrile and newscaster Taro Kimura; interview in English with Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Kimura] To start with, how much power have you consolidated? I mean, the military power around you.

[Enrile] Right, now all the commanders of the UNIDO, they have been calling me and pledging their support, and I think that by now we have consolidated almost 85 percent of the military organizations of the Republic to our side.

[Kimura] Eighty-five percent?

[Enrile] Yes.

[Kimura] Excellency, I am sorry to say this but from what we read from the wire service dispatches from Manila the casualties are reported from where anti-Marcos forces attack Marcos forces. Aren't you a bit too provocative than Marcos forces?
[as heard]

[Enrile] No, there is no fighting. That is not correct. There has been no fighting between the two sides. All we have been doing is talking the things over, and now we are succeeding. I just talked to two generals from Mr. Marcos' side and they have now pledged their support and they want to unify with the present movement being led by General Ramos and me, and this is very heartening and I think we will soon finish this problem if we work hard enough.

[Kimura] It's very glad to hear that. [as heard] We really pray that there won't be that much bloodshed in Manila.

[Enrile] There has been no bloodshed so far, none whatsoever. Maybe there were skirmishes, but there were no serious injuries on either side.

[Kirmura] Excellency, now the next phase will be the recognition of the new presidency and we would very much like to know the legitimacy of Mrs. Aquino's presidency. What is Mrs. Aquino's legal foundation?

[Enrile] Well, we are not talking of the legal foundation here. We are talking of the will of the people. She is the recognized leader of the people and therefore that must be respected.

[Kirmura] So are you saying that you are claiming a sort of supreme power over the administration and the legislation and legal structure.

[Enrile] Yes, in fact 85 percent of the military support has now shifted to Mrs. Aquino.

[Kimura] So, in a way you are claiming a sort of a revolutionary council, in a way.

[Enrile] No, it is not a revolutionary council. It is a civilian government, a totally civilian government, and there are no military people in that government.

[Kimura] But under your new government, the Constitution under Mr. Marcos has ceased to last. Am I correct?

[Enrile] Well, constitutions are good only if they represent the will of the people. We will probably rewrite the Constitution that will be acceptable for everybody and that is what we are trying to work out now. But the fact is that the people are now following the leadership of Mrs. Aquino, including 85 percent of the military organizations. And I am trying to arrange now a dialogue between Mrs. Aquino and President Marcos.

[Kimura] I see. It is very clear to us now. So the key will be for President Marcos to leave this country. How do you see the possibility? Will he leave?

[Enrile] We are trying to work that out. I hope that he will rise above the interests of others in order to serve the highest interest of this country and her people.

[Kimura] If President Marcos decides to leave, will you let him alone and will you let his family go?

[Enrile] We have no intention to harm any family of the president and especially the president. He was our leader for more than 20 years and I explained to him that we will even provide him a security escort befitting a former head of state and government if he wants to depart from our country. He can come and go. This country, this is his homeland. He can live here and we will see to it that he will be safe and secure.

[Kimura] How about his supporters, like General Ver? If he wants to leave, will you let him go?

[Enrile] Yes, we do not want to exact vengeance against anybody. All we want is harmony, unity, and peace in our land.

[Kimura] The Japanese Government is watching the situation very carefully. Have you ever contacted our government officials so far?

[Enrile] I contacted Ambassador Kiyoshi Sumiya last Saturday when this whole thing started, and I am sure he has notified his government.

[Kimura] I see. Well, thank you very much sir.

AQUINO, CATHOLIC CHURCH ALLIANCE EXAMINED

HK180720 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 86 pp 5, 6

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] An alliance of the moderate opposition led by Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, the Catholic Church, and reformist elements in the Armed Forces is taking shape to do battle with the Marcos regime. So far, the alliance is keeping at arm's length the left, represented by Bagong Alyansang Makabayan or Bayan [New People's Alliance] and the U.S. Government. While this realignment of forces started before the Feb. 7 polls, it picked up momentum in the days following the elections. The opposition and the Church converged on their judgment of the polls and in their call to action -- non-violent protest.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) called the snap elections "unparalleled in the fraudulence of their conduct;" Mrs. Aquino and the opposition are convinced they have won and that the election was rigged.

The reform movement in the Armed Forces, largely sympathetic to Mrs. Aquino, has thrown its indirect support to the moderate opposition by launching its own clean election campaign drive among the military. And, in their strongest statement yet released over the weekend, the reformists decried the fraud saying, "...there are serious indications that the people's will has been thwarted." The reformists appealed to their fellow soldiers and policemen to "please exercise utmost restraint and maximum tolerance when dealing with the multitude of innocent and freedom-loving people asking that their voices be heard." They also urged their colleagues in the armed forces to "be involved in the struggle for democracy and freedom by refusing to use force and violence on innocent and freedom-loving Filipinos whose only aspiration is to be heard."

Links between the Catholic Church, the moderate opposition and the reformists were forged early on, in dialogues. These were later strengthened when the reformists organized Kamalayan '86 [Consciousness-raising '86] -- a drive to instill awareness of the value of fair and honest elections among soldiers -- in which the Church, particularly Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin, and moderate political forces like the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) gave them support.

The reform movement members have been under severe pressure from the military leadership and Pres. Marcos. BUSINESS DAY learned that the reformists were warned by Malacanang "not to push too far" if they did not want to face harsh consequences. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver was said to have asked them to keep quiet. But, as one junior officer said: "We have to make a statement. Maiiwanan kami ng mga tao. [We'll left behind by the people.] Besides, we have to make a choice; Gen. Ver or the people."

The reformists' statement, apart from being a response to Mrs. Aquino's call for the military to give its word -- "this moment and not a moment later" -- is seen to have been largely inspired by the bishops' pastoral letter.

But more than giving the statement, the reformists may be confronted in the next few weeks with situations which will call for major decisions: will they still want to be part of a military which will hurt peaceful demonstrators who will be answering Aquino's call for non-violent protest actions? If that kind of confrontation should happen, a junior officer said, resignation will be the foremost option they would consider. The reformists as well as non-reformists who will heed their call for involvement in making the people's will prevail may be a stabilizing factor in the tense political situation following the elections and may have a neutralizing effect on the military, thereby lessening support for the Marcos regime.

In yet another situation which shows the tightening links between the Church and the moderate forces, the Catholic Church provided sanctuary to the computer technicians who walked out of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) Quick Count operations.

Mrs. Aquino, consolidating this new alliance, has kept her distance from the Left although she has maintained open communication lines with them. Any alliance with Bayan is not yet being considered at this point, according to opposition MP Ramon Mitra (PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan]- Palawan), because they want to avoid anything "extreme." He explained, "Cory is avoiding action that would be interpreted as linking up with the radicals."

Bayan was not invited to last week's consultation on post-election options. Mrs. Aquino gathered 350 of her supporters together Thursday (Feb. 13) representing various sectors: lawyers, doctors, academics, politicians, urban poor, religious, military, and businessmen. In what some of those present described as a rich discussion and morale-boosting meeting, recommendations for forms of non-violent protest were made by 24 workshop groups.

There are also fears in the moderate opposition an alliance with the Left will give Marcos reason to justify a crackdown. The radicals, it is also feared, may take over or impose their leadership, their group being more cohesive and well-organized. On another level, the moderates will be quite happy shouting "Down with the Reagan-Marcos dictatorship" echoing the Left's long-standing cry of "US-Marcos dictatorship."

The Left may find it initially difficult to get back to the mainstream opposition and link up with the moderates primarily because it boycotted the elections withholding support from Mrs. Aquino. Some perceive the Left's enthusiasm to participate in post-election protest as "opportunistic" since they find it hard to understand why Bayan would want to raise their indignation over electoral fraud when they did not believe in the Feb. 7 election. J. Virgilio Bautista, Bayan Electoral Struggles Commission chairman, explained, "Now, the need is to oust Marcos. Bayan has always been protesting against Marcos and his violation of human rights. So we continue to be there..."

Some in the Aquino camp argue there is a need to unite with the Left in a broad anti-dictatorship front, but the timing has become an issue. "There is no question that the Left's cooperation is needed but the problem is how do they enter at this point," said Fulgencio Factoran Jr., chairman of the human rights lawyers group, Mabini (Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity, Nationalism, Inc.).

Ed Garcia, University of the Philippines professor and nationalist, thinks Bayan can start off on a supportive role. Bayan, some observers perceive, will have no quarrel with taking such a stance since it announced it would support Mrs. Aquino's call for street demonstrations in protest against the fraudulent polls. In a post-election statement, Bayan agreed with Mrs. Aquino's position to follow and proclaim the will of the people and assert this stance in the face of massive and widespread fraud committed by the regime. "Sundin and pasya ng bayan, igiit ang lakas ng mamamayan," read Bayan's call. (Follow the will of the people; insist on people's power.)

Some observers think that Bayan will eventually be welcomed by the Aquino camp when it needs the numbers to march or the organization to help sustain a nationwide strike or even a city strike. But Father Joe Dizon of Bayan-Southern Luzon explained that Bayan has had no difficulty in linking up with the moderate opposition since the opposition forces are united in the local level. He pointed out that Metro Manila may be an exception since the lines separating the various opposition groups are very distinct. In Cavite, Dizon said, Bayan members worked with Namfrel in watching the polls.

The other key question Mrs. Aquino will have to resolve is: will she seek an alliance with the U.S., in which case, she will have to keep out the Left? Mitra said Mrs. Aquino is not courting the U.S. vote. Recent statements of Mrs. Aquino show a strong, independent and unwavering stance. Her supporters are watching how long she can sustain this.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM FACING UNCERTAINTY AFTER POLLS

HK210721 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 2

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The normally stable financial system is now in near confusion due in part to the Central Bank's [CB] recent twin moves -- a drastic increase in interest rates and a sharp depreciation of the peso -- and to possible delays in the country's drawdowns from its credit lines from abroad. Adding to the disorder are the uncertainties in the political scene, with the opposition contesting the results of the Feb 7 "snap" presidential polls and advocating a national civil disobedience program which includes among other protest actions, a public boycott of seven banks owned or controlled by the government.

Amid all the confusion, bankers are saying that one thing has become clear: Banks and companies, the leaders and borrowers of funds, in making their business decisions, are now putting more weight on "safety" rather than on "profits." This is the reason, they said, why the CB's twin measures are not working as expected. Under normal circumstances, the two moves should help stem dollar speculations and ease the upward pressure on prices of goods. "But since these are abnormal times," one banker pointed out, "it may take some time before these CB measures can reach their goals."

Bankers noted that President Marcos has already started talking about government plans to impose foreign exchange restrictions, which may be similar to those enforced by the CB at the start of the foreign debt crisis in October 1983. "This is an indication that the pure open market operations of the CB cannot do the job," another banker commented. The CB last Monday increased its interest payments on government IOUs, which triggered similar rises in bank lending and deposit rates.

Bankers also reported that depositors have begun to preterminate their placements so they could reinvest their money and take advantage of the higher interest rates. Loans which were already firmed up prior to the increase in interest rates suddenly had to be renegotiated, bankers said. Some borrowers even called off the loans, they said.

By increasing the government IOU rates, the CB sought to attract back part of the money it released prior to the presidential election. Sources however said banks, the traditional buyers of these securities, are not yet buying. The new rates range between 28 percent and 30.5 percent a year for CB and Treasury bills -- the CB's main tools for taking money out of circulation. During the first two days of the new rates' effectivity, the CB sold around P4.2 billion worth of these IOUs but paid some P3.8 billion for the bills that matured during those days, resulting in a net issuance of only P400 million.

At this rate, the CB may have difficulty meeting its target of reducing the reserve money by about P4 billion in the next 40 days. Being cash issued by the CB, reserve money indicates the level of funding available in the system. It reached P41.5 billion last Feb 11, way above the P37.4 billion ceiling for end-March which the government committed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). If the CB fails to hit this reserve money target, the country may not be able to draw the last two tranches -- worth about \$200 million -- of its standby line with the IMF. On the other hand, an IMF refusal to release the last two tranches can in turn delay the foreign banks' grant of \$350 million in "new money" under the financial rescue package to the Philippines. According to the government's agreement with the foreign banks, if the country is not able to draw the new money by June this year, the \$350-million loan would be cancelled.

Bankers noted that the CB needs these fresh funds from abroad. The country's total dollar earnings are not enough to meet its import payments, while its interest payments on foreign debts amount to about \$200 million a month. Without new loans from abroad, it is highly doubtful if the country can finance all its foreign exchange needs. Bankers explained that it is precisely this apprehension that is causing the peso to weaken against the dollar. Companies are now trying to import their needed raw materials while there are still dollars available, thereby creating a sudden upsurge in demand, they said. Others are accumulating dollar assets so they could profit should the peso depreciate against the dollar. The CB intended to quell such speculations when it raised interest rates last Monday. With ordinary bank lending rates now over 30 percent a year, it has become more expensive to stock up raw materials. Dollar speculators meanwhile were given another, more profitable investment channel -- government IOUs.

Coupled with last Tuesday's 10 percent depreciation of the peso, the general increase in interest rates should help stabilize the peso-dollar rate. Speculations should die down soon if there are no longer expectations of a peso depreciation. But bankers said companies, which are stocking up imported raw materials, and individuals, who are buying dollars, are concerned about "survival" and no longer about the "mathematics of investments." "Normally, people think of how much they will earn, but these are not normal times," a banker commented.

Banks themselves, in fact, are taking precautions. Bankers said they are storing more cash in their vaults. Several banks claimed they doubled their available cash reserves by getting money from the CB, instead of putting funds in government IOUs which the CB hoped they would do. The reason is that bankers are once more having nightmares about widescale panic in the financial system following opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino's call to the public to withdraw deposits from seven banks. Sources in banking claimed that the seven banks suffered more than the usual volume of withdrawals, but officials of these banks insisted that they even had an increase in deposits. The seven banks are Commercial Bank of Manila, Philippine National Bank, Republic Planters Bank, Security Bank & Trust Co., Traders Royal Bank, Union Bank of the Philippines, and United Coconut Planters Bank.

According to some talk in the banking community, one of the seven banks has already asked the CB for emergency advances. A CB official however said the CB has given no advances to any of the seven banks. Such conflicting reports worry most officials of banks not included in Aquino's "boycott list." One said that he does "not know which to believe," and he is therefore unable to devise a plan for his own bank. Even the CB is keeping quiet about the situation. Asked whether Aquino's call to boycott the seven banks is succeeding, CB governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said: "I doubt that I would tell you" whether or not the banks are experiencing "runs."

Most bankers nevertheless believe that the seven banks can survive heavy withdrawals up to a point, since their retail deposits are relatively small. But if corporate clients also begin to withdraw their deposits, the impact on the banking system could be immense, they said.

Contrary to common belief that one bank's withdrawal misery is another bank's deposit bliss, most bankers fear that the banking system will find it difficult to absorb the deposits of the seven banks. At the moment, the CB pays high interest rates on government IOUs, which can give banks profitable outlets for any increase in deposits. They will have problems as soon as the CB starts dropping its interest payments.

Moreover, in banking, "runs" even in selected banks tend to spill over to others. Bankers said that should such a situation happen, the two American banks with branches in the country may become the primary beneficiaries of the shifts in deposits.

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